For Independence and Fraternity

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For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

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2 VICE-CHIEFS NOW ON NAVAL GENERAL STAFF

Admiral Tsukahara Is New Appointee in Line With High Command's Recent Move

3 NAMED FULL ADMIRALS

Promotion Given Vice-Admirals Shiro Takasu, Naokuni Nomura and Yorio Sawamoto

The appointment on Wednesday of Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara as Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff is in conformity with the decision recently made by the High Command to have two Vice-Chiefs respectively for the Army and Naval General Staff.

Admiral Tsukahara will discharge his new duties together with Vice-Admiral Seiichi Ito, Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff.

It is recalled that General Jun Ushiroku, former Commander of the Central Army, was appointed Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff to work with Lieutenant-General Hikosaburo Hata, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff. The appointment was made on February 21, the day when General Hideki Tojo and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada were appointed respectively Chiefs of the Army General Staff and Naval General Staff in line with the decision to realize closer unity between the High Command and the Administration.

In Acting Capacity

Meanwhile, Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, who had been relieved of his post as Navy Vice-Minister and appointed member of the Supreme War Council, was ordered to remain in his former post as Acting Navy Vice-Minister.

With the appointments as full-fledged admirals of Vice-Admirals Shiro Takasu, Naokuni Nomura and Yorio Sawamoto, the Imperial Japanese Navy has come to have 13 admirals in active service, namely, His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano, Admirals Viscount Takayoshi Kato, Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Koshiro Oikawa, Zenzo Yoshida, Shigetaro Shimada, Soemu Toyoda, Mineichi Koga, Nobutake Kondo and the three newly promoted admirals.

Admiral Takasu has held many important posts including those of the Chief-of-Staff of the Third Fleet, Director of the Third Division of the Naval General Staff, Chief-of-Staff of the First Air Squadron, Commander of the Training Squadron, instructor at the Naval Staff College and the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Naval Forces in the South China area. He has rendered distinguished services in the War of Greater East Asia in a certain front-line post.

Admiral Nomura has a no less brilliant career. He successively held the posts of the Chief-of-Staff of the First Fleet, Director of the Third Division of the Naval General Staff, Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy in Nanking and Supreme Commander of the Imperial Naval Forces in the North China area. He also held a certain important position on the foremost front in the course of the current war and was later appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station.

Admiral Sawamoto, new Supreme War Councilor, had been in the post of the head instructor of the Naval Staff College and Commander of the Training Squadron before he was promoted Vice-Admiral in 1938. He then was made President of the Naval Staff College, Supreme Commander of the Naval Forces in Central China and Navy Vice-Minister.

Bombed Hankow

Vice-Admiral Tsukahara, new member of the Supreme War Council was the Director of the General Affairs Department of the Military Aviation Headquarters when the China Affair broke out. He later assumed a front-line post as Commander of the XX Combined Air Squadron, distinguishing himself in the bombing of Hankow. The Admiral was made Commander of the Chinkai Naval Depot in April, 1940, and was given a post in the Naval General Staff the following year. Since the outbreak of the current war, he had been on the front until October, 1942 when he was made Director of the Military Aviation Headquarters.

Important Shifts In Personnel Made By War Ministry

In a regular change of military personnel announced on Wednesday, Lieutenant-General Mitsuo Nakazawa was appointed Principal of the Preparatory Military Academy and Lieutenant-General Suezaburo Kawa'a was made Inspector of Military Engineering, while Lieutenant-General Tatsuji Ogura was nominated Commander of the Himeji Division. The reshuffle involved about 20 high-ranking Army officers in important military posts. In this connection, the War Ministry announced as follows: "The following appointments have been made: Lieutenant-General Mitsuo Nakazawa appointed Principal of the Preparatory Military Academy; Lieutenant-General Suezaburo Kawa'a appointed Inspector of Military Engineering and Lieutenant-General Tatsuji Ogura appointed Commander of the Himeji Division."

TOMINAGA ASSIGNED VITAL POST ON SEA

Commander Succeeded in Imperial Headquarters Post by Lt.-Com. Toshi Yakura

Commander Kengo Tominaga, a staff member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, has been transferred to a certain important post on the sea and, as his successor, Lieutenant-Commander Toshi Yakura has been appointed, the Navy Ministry announced yesterday.

The Navy Ministry's communique issued at 4 p.m. on Wednesday follows:

"The following appointments have been made:

"Lieutenant-Commander Toshi Yakura appointed naval staff officer and concurrently staff member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

"His predecessor, Commander Kengo Tominaga has been appointed to a certain important post on the sea."

Hailing from Kagoshima City, Lieutenant-Commander Toshi Yakura was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1929 and was commissioned a lieutenant-commander in April, 1941. After serving on the warships Jintsu and Kirishima, and as a naval adjutant of XX Unit on Hainan Island, he was transferred to an important post in the Southern Regions. In February this year, he was ordered to serve in the Navy Ministry.

SOLON HITS U.S. LEADERS

Exposes Misappropriation of War Department Funds

Special

LISBON, February 29.—A Washington dispatch said that Republican Representative Albert J. Engel of Michigan charged on the House floor today that the cost of the War Department's Pentagon building was \$86,000,000 when Congress only appropriated \$35,000,000.

Engel listed as those responsible President Franklin Roosevelt, War Secretary Henry Stimson, War Undersecretary Robert Patterson and Lieutenant-General Brehon Somervell, Chief of supply service. He charged that additional funds to provide for the increased costs of the mammoth building were obtained from Congressional appropriations for other purposes.

REICH INTEREST IN OUR COUNTRY SEEN STRONGER

Das Reich Sees Admission of Difficulty of Hitting Japan in Nimitz Statement

GERMAN OPINIONS GIVEN

Recent Military Changes Observed Will Up Unity Between Administration, Command

The landing of American troops on the Marshall Islands, attacks by the American navy on the Truk Islands, and the advance of the Japanese forces in the Burma area, combined with the reconstruction of the Japanese Cabinet and the changes in commanding officers of the Japanese Army and Navy have intensified the interest of the German people in Japan, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from Berlin dated February 28.

Das Reich took notice of the remarks made by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the American Pacific Fleet at a recent press conference which were to the effect: "It is impossible to defeat Japan by attacking it from the sea only. By sending American and British land and air forces to China or by landing them on the coast of China an early defeat of Japan must be sought."

The paper concluded that these remarks were the admission of six facts, all of which show how difficult it is to attack Japan:

1. The advance of the American forces in the areas of the Solomon and the Marshall groups has been at a frightful cost. America has to meet with a stiffer Japanese resistance if it keeps on attacking the Truk Islands, Guam, Saipan, and Mariana in the outer defense system of Japan in a island-to-island operation. If the attacks upon these islands were successful that would not be the end of the matter. The inner system of defenses of Japan would have to be penetrated before America could hope to triumph. This is a task which will be too much for America in spite of its great productive power.

2. Utmost importance is attached by the anti-Axis group to the operations conducted by the forces of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia. In spite of this the operations do not make progress. On the contrary, the anti-Axis forces keep on retreating before the Japanese.

3. Under the circumstances there is no chance for the anti-Axis group to succeed in landing forces on the shores of the China Sea.

4. The statement of Admiral Nimitz mentioned above tallies with the remarks made by the American commentator, Hanson Baldwin in the New York Times, which are to the following effect: "The American and British authorities expect too much from Chungking. This is a mistake. There is nothing to justify one in subscribing to the very superficial opinion that it is quite possible to defeat Japan without landing American and British land forces on the China continent. As for people who place too much confidence in the theory that victory over Japan can be won with the air force only, they are idle dreamers."

5. Speaking about the strengthening of the air attacks on Japan, Major-General Claire Chennault,

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Capital Observes Ceremonies To Fete Manchoukuo Founding

The 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo was celebrated here on Wednesday with fitting ceremonies.

A ceremony under the sponsorship of the Manchoukuo Embassy here was solemnized at the Kotoku Kaikan at Marunouchi, at 9:30 a.m. with the attendance of Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, Counsellor Takeo Yamanashi, staff members of the Embassy and leading personages of local Manchoukuo firms.

Meanwhile, Shinto services were held at 11 a.m. at the Yasukuni Shrine to the memory of those who sacrificed their lives in the noble drive for the founding of Manchoukuo. The rites were attended by the Manchoukuo Ambassador and representatives of the Imperial Army and Navy.

A grand lecture meeting in commemoration of the propitious occasion was held at noon at the Hibiya Municipal Hall under the auspices of the Koa Sohonbu (Asia-Development Headquarters) of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, Director-General of the sponsoring organization, Governor Shigeo Odachi of Tokyo Metropolis, Ambassador Wang and Hwang Fu-chun, Agricultural Development Minister of Manchoukuo, who is now on a visit here, spoke, voicing firm determination to fight this war to the bitter end.

The Japan-Manchoukuo Central Association sponsored a celebration banquet at the Imperial Hotel at 5:30 p.m. The function was attended by about 200 prominent leaders of the two countries including Minister Hwang, Ambassador Wang, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, and Okinori Kaya, former Finance Minister.

In the evening, exchange broadcasts were made between Tokyo and Hsinking by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui. The program was followed by messages exchanged between the industrial workers of the two countries.

NIPPON HOME FRONT STRIPS FOR ACTION

Harder the Situation the More Determined Becomes Japan, Says Spokesman Iguchi

The 15-point emergency program recently adopted by the Government and now being carried out as concrete measures reflects the determined will of the people of Japan to prosecute the war to final victory, declared Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his press conference for foreign correspondents on Wednesday.

"That these emergency measures are not merely slogans is fully attested to by the fact that they have been welcomed with unanimous approval," Mr. Iguchi said, adding that, in fact, a considerable body of public opinion had remarked that these measures should have been adopted long ago.

Pointing out that it was the nature of the Japanese people to become more determined to fight harder as the situation became more difficult, the Spokesman, stated that recent developments in the war situation had served to stir up the fighting spirit of the people and that this was seen in the speed and decision with which the internal structure of Japan was being transformed into a vigorous fighting unit.

"The various measures taken to strengthen the fighting power of the nation have produced great results," Spokesman Iguchi continued. "The Administrative Investigation Commission has proved most effective in the rapid perfection of improvements and rectification of defects in the war industries, in consequence of which greater efficiency and productive capacity have been attained whether in aircraft production, shipbuilding, or other industries vital to the conduct of the war."

Every branch of Japanese science, Mr. Iguchi stressed, has been completely mobilized and Japanese technologists and technicians are bending their utmost efforts to increase the striking power of Japanese arms.

Touching on the livelihood of the people, the Spokesman said that though it was experiencing some shortages which existed in any nation in time of war, it was fundamentally stable and secure and, he declared, "is a good deal better than that of most warring nations." "In short," Mr. Iguchi remarked, "Our internal wartime structure is becoming, with the adoption of the recent emergency measures, fully consistent with the decisive war situation and the fighting spirit of the people who man the home front is being synchronized with the fighting spirit of our officers and men on the front lines."

Saying that the enemy was giving much publicity to his present offensive campaign, the Spokesman emphasized, however, that Japan had only entered the real decisive phase of the war. "The enormous reserve of spiritual and material power which we have been accumulating after our brilliant victories in the early phase of the war and the perfection of our wartime structure have created for us a position which will be felt by the enemy and will drive us on to final and decisive victory," he said.

FOE ADMITS DEFEAT IN ARAKAN FIGHTING

Mountbatten's Communique Says Powerful Japanese Forces Hit Anti-Axis Position

By Arrangement with the Asahi

LISBON, February 29.—The Japanese Forces vigorously attacked the positions of the British-Indian army in the Arakan area on February 27 and, after furious fighting, the enemy troops retreated, headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten announced in its war communique issued today, according to a New Delhi dispatch reaching here.

The same communique also announced that a powerful unit of the Japanese Forces attacked the anti-Axis position, north of the highway between Maungdaw and Buthidaung.

Resistance Weakening

Domei

CANTON, February 29.—Admitting their complete inability to continue resistance, the Chungking spokesman broadcasting from Chiang Kai-shek's capital yesterday lamented that the Chungking troops in the Fukawng valley are facing tremendous difficulties and cannot improve their present position.

He declared that the Japanese Forces have absolute control of the area and unless events turn unfavorable for them in other battlefronts, Chungking troops find it beyond them to improve their position.

CHINESE IN PHILIPPINES MAY SEND MORE MONEY

Easing of Regulations for Remittances to China Starts On March 1

Domei

MANILA, March 1.—For the benefit of Chinese residents in the Philippines, the maximum amount of monthly remittances to China requiring no official permit will be increased from the present amount of 100 pesos to 500 pesos beginning March 1.

Under the new regulations, Chinese residents in the Philippines may thus remit money to China without applying for official permit if the amount does not exceed 500 pesos, per calendar month, on a one family basis.

The new regulations however, stipulate that senders deposit a fixed amount of not less than 1,000 pesos at banks on condition that the money will not be withdrawn from the banks for at least one year.

It is further stipulated that graduated scale deposits less than 1,000 pesos of the regulated amount may be sent to China.

Meanwhile, leading members of the Chinese community here have expressed gratification over the easing of remittance regulations. They said that the entire Chinese community is determined to strive even harder to give whole-hearted cooperation to the Philippine Government in its work of nation-building.

Display of War Photos Set

Domei

HSINKING, February 29.—Public exhibitions of photographic records of the War of Greater East Asia will be held shortly at major cities in the country, including Hsinking, Mukden and Harbin.

FOE TIGHTENS SURVEILLANCE ON SEPOY UNITS

Fears Possible Rebellion by Indians Stirred by Nippon Army's Success

HATRED OF ENGLAND GROWS

Propaganda Department of Azad Hind Government Impresses Masses in India

Domei

RANGOON, March 1.—The brilliant military success scored by the Imperial Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army in their annihilating campaign against the British 7th army on the Arakan Front has further aroused the anti-British sentiment prevailing in India so much so that the authorities of the British Indian Army are reported to have tightened their surveillance on the native troopers in anticipation of possible rebellion among the rank and file of the army, according to reports available here.

The crushing of the British 7th army was the first successful armed struggle to be waged by the Indians against the British and it implanted a firm conviction of victory in the minds of the freedom fighters under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and concurrently the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army. The success also means the opening of the door to India.

Meanwhile, the publicity activities by the Propaganda Department of the Indian National Army have created deep impressions on the Indian masses within India, who are hopefully awaiting for the arrival of their saviors.

Latest indications show that the people have perceived the seriousness of the situation from the unusual military movements of the British Indian Army.

Keeping pace with the aggravation of the situation for the British authorities, anti-British sentiments are gaining momentum. Hatred against the British have begun to be openly expressed by the native troopers of the British Indian Army as reports reveal the tragic setbacks on the Indo-Burma border.

Indicative of the grave situation, information has it that Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell, Viceroy of India, recently paid a visit to the barracks of the British Indian Army in Madras Province to appeal to the native troopers to remain loyal to Britain. He is also reported to have dispatched General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, to the barracks in Bombay Province to encourage the rank and file of the local troops.

With the general situation becoming ever darker for the British, the Arakan debacle will serve to further stir up the revolting feeling among the Indian populace, rendering hopeless the future position of Britain in India.

67 Killed in Zagreb Raid

Domei

BERLIN, February 29.—Sixty-seven people were killed when anti-Axis planes wantonly bombed the Croatian capital, Zagreb, on February 22, according to a report from the city. Of the number killed, 28 were women, 10 children and eight worshippers.

Lone Reich Farmer Captures U.S. Plane In Cologne Aachen

Special

BERLIN, February 29.—For the first time in the war, a German farmer recently captured, in the truest sense of the word, a four-engined United States bomber and its crew of ten, it was learned here. The four-motored American bomber was forced down by German fighters during a daylight raid near a village in the district of Cologne Aachen and pancaked on a field. All of the crew except two immediately scrambled out of the plane; the two inside the plane were preparing to destroy the bomber. Before they were able to start their work of destruction, however, Joseph Weil, farmer, appeared on the scene and, drawing a pistol, ordered the two to join the others outside. Lining up all ten of the bomber crew, the farmer marched them off to captivity.

ARMY EAGLES FOIL FOE RAID ON ANKING

2 of Hostile Bombers Damaged: 200 Enemy Planes Again Try to Attack Rabaul

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, March 1.—A combined formation of 20 odd enemy planes, consisting of B-25's, P-38's and P-40's, of the American air force in China, came attacking the Anking area along the Yangtze River in Anhwei Province shortly after 2 p.m. on February 29. Immediately intercepting them, the Japanese Wild Eagles repulsed all of them, after inflicting damage on two P-38's. All our planes returned safely, according to a special Mainichi dispatch.

At about the same time on that day, another formation of the enemy bombers, composed of 13 B-25's, came over Yochow in the area of Tungting Lake. The Japanese Forces promptly gave battle with severe anti-aircraft gunfire. They shot down three enemy aircraft, of which two were unconfirmed, and routed all the other attacking machines, the same dispatch reported.

Rabaul Raid Announced

By Arrangement with the Asahi

ZURICH, February 29.—The American air force in a formation of about 200 bomber planes, with bases in the Solomon Islands area, is said to have again raided Rabaul, according to an announcement issued today by the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific.

Davao Self-Sufficient

Domei

MANILA, February 29.—Davao will become self-sufficient in foodstuff products, according to the report recently submitted by the Governor of Mindanao to the central government here. Increased production of rice, corn and sweet potatoes is being greatly encouraged with the cultivation of more than half of the vacant lands available in Davao, it was further revealed.

Plane Crashes in Morocco

Domei

LISBON, February 29.—A regular passenger air liner flying between Algiers and Rabat crashed somewhere in northern Morocco today and two pilots together with four passengers were killed, according to a dispatch from Algiers.

TOJO AND CHANG STATE RESOLVE IN BROADCAST

Prime Minister Lauds Manchoukuo for Achievements on Its 12th Birthday

RAPID PROGRESS IS HAILED

Manchou Executive Pledges Nation's Efforts to Crush America and Britain

In an exchange broadcast at 7:20 p.m. Wednesday with General Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister of Manchoukuo commemorating the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, Prime Minister Tojo expressed the resolve of the Japanese nation to gain the final victory through strengthened ties of "one virtue and one mind" with Manchoukuo.

The substance of General Tojo's speech follows:

"It is with much pleasure that I take this opportunity to congratulate my dear people of Manchoukuo upon the 12th anniversary of the founding of their nation. I am most happy to learn that His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo is enjoying the best of health and high spirits.

Lauds Manchoukuo

"Some 12 years have passed since Manchoukuo was founded. During this period peace and order has been established throughout the country, concord among the component races achieved, the policy of promoting the welfare of the people in obedience to the will of Heaven realized and industry has seen a steady advance. My heartiest felicitations are with Manchoukuo for this remarkable progress.

"When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, Manchoukuo at once joined forces with Japan to gear herself for concerted defense with Japan. She undertook to increase the production of foods and accelerate the development of the war industry. She made renewed efforts to tighten her relations with the Republic of China and other nations friendly to us in Asia and Europe. The people of Japan will never forget the great contribution Manchoukuo has made toward the prosecution of war. Let me take this opportunity to thank the people of Manchoukuo for the unstinting efforts they have made to increase the joint fighting strength, especially in effecting a phenomenal boosting of food production.

Confident of Victory

"In order to shatter the inordinate ambition of greedy America and Britain to re-invade Asia and in order to establish a Greater East Asia based on morality, we must win the War of Greater East Asia first of all. With the cooperation of Manchoukuo and other nations of Greater East Asia burning with the common ideal of liberating Greater East Asia, Japan is convinced that she will secure the ultimate victory in this war.

"On this auspicious occasion of Manchoukuo Empire Founding Day, we renew our pledge to strengthen the ties of 'one virtue and one mind' with Manchoukuo and our prayer that Manchoukuo would ever rise and prosper."

Reiterates Resolve

Domei

HSINKING March 1.—The determination of Manchoukuo to defeat the United States and Britain in a concerted effort with Japan by rousing the entire Manchou nation to redoubled fury was the keynote of the speech broadcast by General Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister of Manchoukuo, on the occasion of the Manchoukuo Empire Founding Day exchange of radio messages on Wednesday.

General Chang's speech, in substance, said:

"As the history of a nation, 12 years is a short space of time and a nation celebrating the 12th anniversary of her founding may be considered quite new. But in that short time, Manchoukuo has made epochal advance in both strength and welfare, an advance unprecedented in the history of the world.

"Manchoukuo has now established for herself an unshakable position of stability and strength as a modern rising nation. Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, she has cooperated with Japan, with the national strength she

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Sergeant-Major Who Downed 30 Planes At Bataan and Arakan Returns Home

Sergeant-Major Satoshi Anafuki who was granted an individual citation in October last year for the brilliant feat of having downed 30 enemy planes single-handed in the Bataan and Arakan areas, returned to Japan on Tuesday, according to Domei.

Upon graduating from the Junior Aviation School, Sergeant-Major Anafuki had fought on the foremost firing front ever since the outset of the current war till he was recently transferred to the Akeno Military Aviation School.

He was in good spirits when he stepped out from the plane at Fukuoka. Asked about his valiant achievement of having brought down five enemy planes over the Bay of Bengal in September last year, he modestly said he had nothing special to talk about. In the air however he was so fearless and daring that he was nicknamed "Daredevil Sergeant-Major of the Air," but when he talked he looked simple and boyish.

Sergeant-Major Anafuki said however the first thing he wanted to do was to visit the grave of Captain Shigeru Nakazaki who met a gallant death by crashing himself against an enemy transport squadron operating in the Naaf River in Mayu Peninsula.

"I have heard that the people behind the guns have been exerting their utmost in the increased production of aircraft," Sergeant-Major Anafuki said. "In response to their strenuous efforts we, in the service of the Army, must further exert our efforts to discharge our respective duties."

Enemy Employing Dozen Different Races On Italian Front, Reich Scribe Reveals

Special

BERLIN, February 29.—Showing once again the Anglo-American methods of fighting the war at the sacrifice of other peoples, members of roughly one dozen nations and practically all races are being used as cannon fodder by the anti-Axis forces at Monte Cassino, it was revealed today by German war correspondent Lutz Koch in a dispatch from the Italian front.

The correspondent said that a visit to the war prisoners camps around Monte Cassino disclosed a motley exhibit of prisoners standing on the site of ancient culture. Among the prisoners he found members of an Algerian rifle division, de Gaullist Frenchmen, Tunisian and Algerian colonials and Spahis, who are still notorious in Germany from the Rhineland occupation after the last war.

In addition to these prisoners, the correspondent also encountered Moroccan riflemen and Goums. He said that only two divisions at the Cassino front were made up of Americans, and that even they were not all Americans. They include Filipinos brought over from Hawaii, he disclosed. The correspondent said that a newly thrown in New Zealand division had Maori headhunters in its ranks, and that the British sixth division was an Indian unit, composed of members of various Indian mountain tribes, including men from the Sikh, Rajputana and Punjab districts. The correspondent added that there were Negroes in the United States bomber squadrons.

MANCHOU'S ADVANCE FELICITATED BY CHU

China's Foreign Chief Lauds Progress Made on 12th Founding Anniversary

Domei

NANKING, March 1.—Within a brief span of years, Manchoukuo has displayed remarkable progress until it has emerged today fully prepared to cooperate actively with Japan and China in annihilating the enemy and creating everlasting peace. Thus declared Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China today in a radio broadcast directed to Manchoukuo on the felicitious occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Founding of Manchoukuo.

His speech continues as follows:

"Since the founding of Manchoukuo, the whole population of the nation has tackled the tasks imposed by the new program as a body and striving assiduously toward the development of the nation, altered the whole countenance of the country with amazing swiftness. Today it has proved itself a vital link and member of the East Asia Common Prosperity Region. Such remarkable progress and change has struck me most strongly.

"When I visited its capital of Hsinking, its grand scale and the manifestation of contentment among its people struck me deeply as unmistakable signs of Manchoukuo's healthy progress toward the creation of a prosperous state.

"Each year the nation's agricultural production is growing richer and is contributing to its ally Japan. Fully realizing the decisive nature of the War of Greater East Asia and the mission with which it is charged, Manchoukuo is today displaying its total national strength to annihilate the Anglo-Americans and to foster a world of eternal peace.

"In conclusion, I pray for the successful establishment of a Greater East Asia through close and concrete cooperation of Manchoukuo and China with Japan based on the principle of mutual-respect emulated in the joint declaration issued by Japan, Manchoukuo and China as a body."

REDS DOMINATING C.I.O., DECLARES JOHN LEWIS

Says Murray and Hillman 'Are 'Prisoners' of Communist Elements

Special

LISBON, February 29.—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America today flung the charge that Communists dominate the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declaring, "If I had my way not a single Communist would belong to any labor union in the United States," according to a New York dispatch.

Lewis, who founded the C.I.O., said that Philip Murray, who succeeded him as head of the C.I.O., and Sydney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, were "prisoners" of the Communists within their organizations.

Lewis also said that when he was organizing the C.I.O. "a lot of Communists, including Harry Bridges," joined but that he would have weeded them out long ago if he had remained as C.I.O. Chairman. Bridges is the notorious Pacific coast organizer of the seamen's union.

POLES REVEAL PROTEST

Hit Communist Activities in Poland And 'General Rola'

Special

LISBON, February 29.—Exile Polish Government circles in London today published the text of a protest made by Polish underground organizations against Communist activities in Poland and against "General Rola", the mysterious "commander-in-chief" appointed by the Communist Polish "national council," according to a London dispatch.

The protest said, "An Alien Communist group is operating in Polish territory under the name of Polish Workers Party and carrying on activities which strike at Poland's most vital interests. We condemn the Polish Workers Party's activities most strongly and decisively as a betrayal of Poland."

Special

LISBON, February 28.—A London dispatch said that Jan Ciechanowski, Ambassador to Washington of the exile Polish Government in London, arrived in London with the latest views of the United States Government on the Soviet-Polish border dispute and went immediately into consultation with Prime Minister Stanislaw Nikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer.

Japanese Dancing Features Program Of Filipino Students

Domei

MANILA, February 29.—A literary and musical program, featured by a Japanese dance performed by four Filipino girls in kimono, was held at yesterday's monthly meeting of the Japanese Language Club which was organized by the students of the University of the Philippines. Speeches, recitations and songs based on original ideas of the club members were presented. The auditorium of the Institute of Hygiene was packed with interested Filipinos who applauded the efforts of the students. Following the main program, Takeo Suzuki, professor of the Japanese Language College, gave a lecture on "Bushido."

STRATEGY IN PACIFIC OF FOE IS DISCUSSED

Main Object of Operations Seen Rabaul and the Truks by Zurich Journal

In an editorial entitled "Offensive Operations of Anti-Axis Countries against Japan," the Neue Zuricher Zeitung discussed the war situation in the South Pacific, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from Zurich dated February 28.

It began by reviewing the counter-offensive operations of the anti-Axis group since the summer of 1942 and proceeded to examine the meaning of the advances of anti-Axis forces to neutral countries. The rest of the editorial was devoted to a discussion of the purposes of the anti-Axis forces in their future operations. The gist of this portion of the article follows:

"The anti-Axis method of attacking Japanese bases is that a large force consisting of aircraft carriers and land-based air units are advanced. When mastery of the air is gained, battleships are made to approach Japanese air bases and bombard them. Bases are constructed where these forces have landed. This is what the anti-Axis group calls the land-to-land strategy.

The notable fact about the land-to-land operations which have thus far been carried out by the anti-Axis group is that the fleet which took part in the operations did not meet with the effective resistance of the Japanese Fleet. It goes without saying, however, that the Japanese Fleet is going strong. The existence of the Japanese Fleet means a tremendous fighting strength. The Japanese Navy is using the greatest care in determining the way in which the Fleet can be used most effectively. This is the right sort of attitude to be taken by the Japanese Navy in face of the fact that America and Britain are superior numerically.

Strength of Foe Navies

The question arises of the present strength of the American and British navies. No accurate figures are available. The following facts emerge from information to hand:

1. The work of constructing five battleships of the Montana class, each exceeding 60,000 tons was started in 1941. These ships are believed to be already in commission.

2. The work of constructing five battleships of the Iowa class each exceeding 50,000 tons was commenced from 1940 to 1941. There is reason for believing that these ships are taking part in operations in the Pacific today.

3. Six battleships of the Washington class, each exceeding 40,000 tons, have been in commission for the past three years.

4. There are indications that several other battleships have been completed.

5. More than 10 aircraft carriers still are owned. No count is made of the aircraft carriers which have been lost.

6. The small-sized aircraft carriers for convoy purposes which are owned number 70.

7. Britain has been enabled to shift several battleships to the Pacific with the idea of their employment in operations against Japan. The surrender of the French and Italian fleets and the naval strength held by Germany today have made the change possible.

The main objects of the anti-Axis operations in the Pacific are Rabaul and the Truk Islands. In the operations against Rabaul the anti-Axis forces have begun by attacking the harbor and port and harbor equipment. Then they will turn attention to the vessels bringing supplies to Rabaul. The operations against Rabaul are being conducted from bases far away. This shows how difficult it would be to make a direct attack on the place where Japan has strong naval and air bases.

LOCAL INDIANS HOLD RITES FOR PATRIOT

East Asia Nations Represented At Service at Tsukiji Hongwanji for Mrs. Gandhi

The Indians in Japan held a memorial service under the auspices of the Indian Independence League, Nippon Territorial Committee, at the Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple at 3 p.m. Wednesday for Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi who died a martyr's death in a British prison at Poona, India on February 22. Henceforth Indians in East Asia will observe March 1 as a National Day of Mourning in honor of the great Indian martyr.

The ceremony was attended by the Indian community of Tokyo and Yokohama as well as by representatives from the Kobe and Osaka branches of the League.

Among those present were Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan of Thailand, representatives from the Chinese, Manchoukuo, Burmese and Philippine Embassies, who paid homage to the soul of the departed and sent wreaths on behalf of their respective countries.

The ceremony began with the reciting of sutras in Japanese followed by prayers in Sanskrit by Rastrpal Sandilyayana and in Pali by Abheyratna.

Leading the Indians, Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, read a eulogy for the departed which was followed by the offering of incense by representatives of the East Asiatic countries.

The ceremony concluded with the passing of a resolution in Hindustani paying homage to the soul of Mrs. Gandhi and confirming the determination of Indians in Japan to exert their utmost for the attainment of freedom for their motherland for which cause Mrs. Gandhi had given her life.

Mr. Bose's eulogy follows:

"O most sacred, most divine, and most adorable soul of Shrimati Kasturbai Gandhi:

"I, Rash Behari Bose, most humbly and profoundly pay homage to you our great martyr in freedom's cause. Your valiant struggle for the freedom of our motherland will forever remain engraved in the heart of our grateful nation for generations without end. Your fearless and self-sacrificing heroism in the cause of freedom, your firm devotion and loyalty to your husband, Mahatma Gandhi, the noblest and greatest warrior of freedom, your heroic and unyielding determination to oppose British tyranny and oppression, have aroused the hearts of our 400 millions to ever greater heights of patriotism. Your noble martyrdom and self-sacrifice will shine as a beacon light in our onward march for freedom.

"The sacred cause for which you gave your earthly life will be fought for with ever firmer loyalty and devotion, with ever greater zeal and fervor, and the goal is sure to be won, and before long. In the annals of Free India to emerge your sacred name will be engraved in golden letters for eternity, as our foremost fighter, who fought valiantly to the last breath.

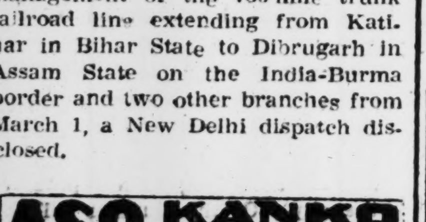
"We pay our humble homage today to your eternally inspiring memory and most fervently pray to God Almighty to give you the peace and comfort that a warrior of freedom, truth and virtue (dharma) deserves in Heaven."

U.S. to Run India Railways

Domei

LISBON, February 29.—The engineering corps of the United States army in India will take over the management of the 750-mile trunk railroad line extending from Katihar in Bihar State to Dibrugarh in Assam State on the India-Burma border and two other branches from March 1, a New Delhi dispatch disclosed.

ASO KANKO HOTEL



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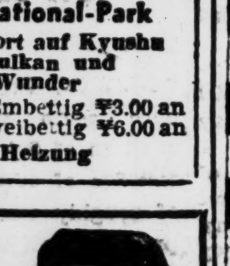

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Central Bank of P.I. Due With Setting Up Of Organizing Body

Domei

MANILA, March 1.—With the legalization of the Philippine Central Bank Bill, passed at the National Assembly on February 2, with the affixing of the Presidential signature on February 29, the Philippine Government will organize a preparatory committee for the establishment of the bank, it was announced by the Board of Information here today. The proposed bank will be capitalized at 50,000,000 pesos to be divided into 50,000 shares of 1,000 pesos each and the entire capital will be supplied by the government.

Reich Interest In Our Country Seen Stronger

(Continued From Page 1)

commander of the American air force in China, recently stated that all that is necessary to attack Japan from the air with anything like the fierceness with which Germany is attacked by anti-Axis airmen is to send to Chungking one tenth the air force which America and Britain have operating in Europe. Obviously his motive was to impress it upon the anti-Axis group that the anti-Axis air force in China is too weak to do anything to Japan. He also said to the effect that if the American air force in China is to get all things that are needed by it, it is absolutely necessary to ensure that the railways serving the areas from the coast of South China to the Yangtze River and running to North China will be in anti-Axis hands.

Admission of Difficulties

This statement is an admission of the difficult nature of the operations which are conducted by the American air force in China.

6. Anyway, the American forces take an exaggerated view of the attack upon the Truk Islands and are striving to create an impression that a gigantic counter-offensice action against Japan is in sight. These practices are little better than an attempt to increase the prospect of the success of President Roosevelt's move to succeed himself for a fourth time.

The opinion persists in some German quarters that the present activities of the American forces in the Pacific area are motivated by the desire to get employed during the period that must elapse before the much-heralded great offensive of the anti-Axis forces against Germany materializes. This school of thought holds that the American forces will count it fortunate if they succeed in strengthening their bases to any extent as a consequence of their operations against Japan. Another body of German opinion believes that America and Britain wish to keep away from the European situation in view of the delicate state of their relations with the Soviet Union and to employ the main body of the anti-Axis naval forces in the Pacific area. But whatever their intentions, there is no doubt that America and Britain are under the necessity of dividing their attention between Europe and the Pacific.

As to the attitude of intelligent German people toward the results of the American counter-offensive against Japan, it finds expression in the editorial comment of the Das Reich mentioned above. In America and Britain speculation is rife as to the meaning of the changes which have taken place in the headquarters of the Japanese Army and Navy. To the German people the changes have disposed of the question of long standing of increasing the unity between military administration and military command. They think it but natural that the changes have been made at a time when there must be quickness of decision in matters of military strategy and when there can be no closer accord between military operations and the Government's highest policy. The general expectation of the German people is that henceforth Japan's military operations will be so conducted as to promote the achievement of its highest purpose.

COMPARATIVE CALM PREVAILS IN EUROPE

Fighting Flares Up in Crimean Peninsula but Not Much Action Seen in Italy

Special

BERLIN, February 29.—The lull in air battles over Germany continued to last, with quiet prevailing in the night between Monday and today. Reports on the situation during the forenoon hours today were, however, not yet available from official quarters at noon. The situation was also comparatively calm on the two main fronts, with the Italian front particularly calm.

Adverse weather conditions in Italy prevented all large-scale operations, although the Anglo-Americans were reported as continuing to concentrate troops in the Cassino sector. Air activity over Italy was also slight, due to unfavorable weather. Even over the Anzio and Nettuno beachhead, only German fighters, serving as safety patrols, were active. They shot down two twin-motored reconnaissance planes and one artillery observation plane.

Reports from the Eastern Front said that weather conditions as yet had not had any effect on the fighting. In the southern sector the thaw is ushering in the muddy season. In the middle and northern sectors temperatures ranging from 12 to 15 degree centigrade below zero were still prevailing. Meteorologists, however, predicted an early arrival of the rainy and muddy season in these sectors. Swamps and lakes in these areas were still frozen, with the ice being thick enough for tanks.

Action on the Eastern Front during the past 24 hours was featured by two new developments. One was a considerably strong Soviet attack northwest of Nevel and the other was the flaring up of fighting in the Crimean peninsula east of Kertch. At the third focal point, namely on both sides of Krivoi Rog, numerous Soviet attacks continued. Reports revealed that these attacks were hurled back with heavy losses dealt the Soviets, while local penetrations were crushed by the German forces in powerful counter-attacks. Reports revealed a similar picture of the fighting east of Kertch.

At Kirovograd, the situation remained calm. Local operations continued to develop in the region south of the Pripet marshes. These were developing in favor of the Germans. South of the Beresina, strong Soviet attacks collapsed in their initial stages when encountered by heavy German fire. Southwest of Vitebsk, Soviet pressure increased but the Soviet forces were unable to score successes. The Soviet forces squeezed into some sectors but were thrown out after fierce hand to hand fighting.

Northwest of Nevel, the Soviet forces were reported as having started new attacks, using several rifle divisions. Fighting there was termed in Berlin as hard. They said that the German defenses were able to score impressive successs. In the central sector, the situation, in general, was unchanged. Repeated Soviet attacks east of Lake Leskau and from their bridgehead at Narva were abortive.

Tojo and Chang State Resolve In Broadcast

(Continued From Page 1)

had nurtured in the course of 10 years since her founding, thus manifesting her true worth.

"The rise of Manchoukuo as a nation sounded the death-knell of Anglo-American domination of the Asiatic continent and laid the cornerstone for the construction of Greater East Asia under a new order based on East Asiatic morality. The splendid prosperity achieved by our country in the last 12 years is a living prophecy of Greater East Asia's tomorrow. The Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations last year may be considered an unalloyed application of the ideals upon which our nation was founded.

"The foundations of Manchoukuo's progress today, however, were laid by Japan's unstinting aid and support and by the unflagging toil and struggle of our Government and people. The task of constructing Greater East Asia will not be an easy one. But I have not a shred of doubt that through the iron solidarity of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia and the fiery all-consuming resolve to defeat the United States and Britain we shall defeat the United States and Britain and shatter their evil ambition. The alliance linking Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the three axial Powers of Greater East Asia, constitutes one of the great propelling forces toward victory. The consolidation of the home front for the decisive war ahead has been completed by our ally Japan and it is reassuring to note that the Republic of China, too, is steadily increasing her national strength."

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P.I. LAUNCHES PLAN TO MEET AIR RAIDS

Chapters of Civilian Protection Service Being Formed in All Provinces and Cities

Special

MANILA, February 29.—As Manila is girding itself for possible enemy air raids, preparations for air defense are also in full swing in the provinces.

It is reported from Exantipolo in Rizal that provincial chapters of the Civilian Protection Service have been organized with Governor Tomas Molina as chairman with the following as members: Treasurer Satuanino David, Auditor Aurelio Pena, District Health Officer Salvador Martinez, Provincial Commander Lamberto Javalera and Divisional Superintendent of Schools Vicente Garcia.

In other municipalities, cities and provinces similar chapters are being organized with the close cooperation of the district and neighborhood associations.

It will be recalled that the Civilian Protection Service was created by President Jose P. Laurel in order to minimize the effects of indiscriminate enemy terror raids.

In an interview following his appointment yesterday, Civilian Protection Service Administrator Jose Paez who is concurrently a member of the Council of State, declared, "It is a great and delicate task that awaits the Civilian Protection Service but every member will do his level best."

Adding that there is no telling what the frustrated and desperate enemy may do, Mr. Paez asserted that every precautionary measure involving every aspect of civilian life will be taken to ensure the safety of the civilian population.

Daily conferences are being held by the Director of Health Eusebio Aguilar and Chief of the Medical First Aid Service and Alfredo Eugenio, Chief Air Raid Warden.

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MANCHOU PROGRESS IS PRAISED BY TOJO

Prime Minister Also Grateful For Cooperation in Speech Honoring Minister Hwang

Congratulating Manchoukuo on the amazingly rapid progress she had achieved, unprecedented in history, and thanking her for the all-out cooperation she is giving Japan for the prosecution of the current war, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in a speech at the luncheon held in honor of the Manchoukuo Goodwill Mission headed by Hwang Fu-chun, Minister of Agricultural Development, at his official residence on Wednesday stated his resolve to fight through to victory by strengthenig Japan's ties with Manchoukuo and consolidating the unity of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia.

With Mr. Hwang as guest of honor, there were present at the function seven other members of the Mission and Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, Wang Yun-ching. Prime Minister Tojo and other members of the Cabinet expressed felicitations on the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo and appreciation for the unstinting cooperation she has rendered, especially by boosting her production of foodstuffs and accelerating the development of her war industry.

The Prime Minister's speech, in substance, follows:

"In a short space of 12 years, Manchoukuo has achieved progress unprecedented in history and with Japan has become one of the supporting columns of Greater East Asia. She is thus giving us cooperation in every way, morally and materially, for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to the end.

Lauds Manchou's Output

"Last year, I had the pleasure of visiting your country and of acquainting myself at first hand with the actual state of wholly concentrated national strength of Manchoukuo for cooperation with Japan to win the war. I was deeply impressed by what I saw and I felt my conviction of unfailing victory palpably strengthened by it.

"That the establishment of a state of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs between Japan and Manchoukuo is absolutely necessary for stabilizing the living of the two peoples and of increasing the fighting strength of the two nations no longer requires expatiation.

"I feel truly reassured by a bumper crop of rare magnitude that has attended Manchoukuo's unremitting toil to increase her food production and by the fact that the deliveries of products have far exceeded the scheduled amounts for this current year.

"In the next crop year, various emergency land amelioration and other means are to be adopted for further increasing agricultural production. From top to bottom, Manchoukuo is endeavoring to cooperate with our war efforts.

"Especially to those of you gentlemen who are devoting your zealous energies to agricultural development, allow me to express my profound admiration and heartfelt thanks.

"I hope that the ties linking Manchoukuo and Japan will be strengthened more than ever in accordance with the principle of 'one virtue and one mind' and that, under a solid system of unity among the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia, we shall march on straight to final victory."

WILLKIE STRONGLY ATTACKS ROOSEVELT GOVERNMENT

Charges President With Extravagancy and Wanton Wasting of Public Money

Special

LISBON, February 28.—Wendell Willkie, unsuccessful Republican presidential candidate in 1940, today bitterly attacked President Franklin Roosevelt's tax bill veto message charging the Roosevelt administration with having "extravagantly and wantonly wasted the people's money that many Americans see the payment of additional taxes as merely providing more funds for more profligate government spending," according to a dispatch from New York. Willkie blamed the government for the present "inadequate tax bill."

Meanwhile, a report from Washington disclosed that a poll conducted by an insurance executive, James Kemper of Chicago, among delegates to the 1940 Republican convention showed that 66.8 per cent voted for Willkie when asked who would be the least desirable Republican candidate for the coming election. According to the poll by Kemper, a former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, 20.59 per cent voted for General Douglas MacArthur as the least desirable Republican nominee.

Nanking Government Forms Body to Repair China's Inland Artery, the Grand Canal

Domei

NANKING, February 29.—Appointing Yin Ju-keng as its chief, the Canal Repair Superintendence Station was established by the National Government of China on January 6 to launch a gigantic program for the repair of the Grand Canal, once the major artery of inland China and which had fallen into a state of disuse through successive strifes and internal trouble.

Declaring that the repair work, when completed, will not only accelerate the interchange of goods between Central and North China but will contribute to the promotion of agriculture through the resultant improvement in irrigation and draining, Mr. Yin, who is visiting here for the first time since his assumption of the new post, told the press yesterday.

He spoke as follows:

"The program undertaken by the Government is highly appropriate, particularly in view of the tremendous difficulties being experienced in goods traffic at the present time. As a matter of fact, a similar project was conceived 40 years ago, but has not been acted upon.

"Of course, the undertaking is a difficult one, but its success will not only expedite the exchange of goods between Central and North China but contribute substantially toward promoting agriculture through the resultant improvement in irrigation and draining.

"Fully alive to the importance of smooth traffic in wartime, I will put myself heart and soul into the task. Investigations are now being made and they are expected to be completed before the end of March."

SOVIETS IMPATIENT OVER SECOND FRONT

Stalin Sends Letter to Roosevelt; Benes Sees Terrific Human Suffering

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 29.—The impatience of Soviet Premier Josef Stalin over the failure of the Anglo-American forces to launch an invasion of western Europe was indicated in a message to President Franklin Roosevelt in which he declared, "I am strongly convinced that the time is near when a successful struggle of the armed forces of the Soviet Union together with the armies of the United States and Britain, on the basis of agreements reached at Moscow and Teheran, will lead to the final defeat of our common enemy," according to a Washington dispatch.

The letter, which was released by the White House, was in reply to a message of congratulations from Roosevelt on February 22, the 26th anniversary of the Red Army.

It was understood that at the Teheran conference, Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Stalin agreed on the timing and scope of Anglo-American blows at Germany's western flanks.

Sees Decisive Battle

Special

ZURICH, February 29.—A London dispatch quoted Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the exiled Czechoslovakian regime, as predicting that 1944 would mark the last phase of the war in Europe but warning that "it will be the most terrible in human suffering and sorrow." Benes said, "It will not be long before a second front is established on the continent."

Meanwhile, the British secretary for the air, Sir Archibald Sinclair, told the Commons, that Britain had to be prepared for heavier German air raids before "invasion time" and asserted, "It may well be that historians will look back on the period between the February and March moons as one of the decisive stages of the war."

CELEBES FORGING AHEAD IN BUILDING WOODEN SHIPS

Under Expert Guidance, Native People Are Rapidly Recoming Skilled Workmen

Domei

MACASSAR, February 28.—The latest survey of the industrial development of Celebes reveals that the construction of wooden motor-driven ships is forging ahead rapidly with large numbers of the latest type ships already seeing service in transporting vital war materials in the Southern Regions.

In contrast to the lack of any industrial and commercial activity prior to the outbreak of the current war, Celebes today is witnessing a rise of industries through the utilization of rich underground resources, which until now had been left untouched.

It was further disclosed that under the careful guidance of Japanese experts, native inhabitants are rapidly learning how to handle the hitherto unaccustomed machinery and are also gaining technical knowledge.

Due to the training in technical skill the natives are now able to handle various machinery such as diesel engine, electromotors electric drills and lathes.

Fifty blacksmiths, previously engaged in manufacturing cutlery in a certain village, have switched over to bolt manufacturing in a shipyard and are showing creditable results.

It was disclosed that the majority of the workers are farmers who, during off-seasons, have enlisted in groups.

JAVA DISCOVERS METHOD OF PRODUCING POTASSIUM

Find by Bandoeng Institute Will Increase Output of Food and War Materials

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 28.—Increased food output as well as the production of war materials is expected to be accelerated due to the recent success scored by the Bandoeng Geological Survey Institute of the Java Military Administration, which has succeeded in producing potassium from ferroalunite.

According to the new method discovered by the Institute, ferroalunite, which is found abundantly in the hotsprings of Java, is heated and dissolved in water after which it is again heated and crystallized to produce potassium.

This success was attained following painstaking studies carried out by the Bandoeng Geological Survey Institute which obtained the idea from the fact that potassium is also being produced from alunite in Japan.

It is understood that ferroalunite deposits in the hotsprings of Java are unlimited as the utilization of ferroaluntie has, until now, been unknown.

Potassium is highly essential for food-stuff production and potassium chlorate is manufactured from potassium and soda, which is also a vital war material.

The same Institute is at present studying a method to produce undiluted sulphuric acid by utilizing the smoke emitted when heating ferroalunite.

Prof. Kaneko Succumbs

Motoomi Kaneko, 77, Professor of Daito Bunka Gakuin and Jissen Women's College, passed away on Monday at his Koishikawa residence. He also was a lecturer at Kokugakuin, Keio and Nippon Universities. He was well-known as a poet and was an authority on Japanese literature. Among his publications, his commentaries on "Kokinshu," "Makura-no-Soshi," and "Manyoshu," are popularly known.

MANCHOUKUO HOLDS ANNIVERSARY RITES

Sovereign Worships at Shrine; Concordia Society Stresses Firm Resolve of Nation

Domei

HSINKING, March 1.—Simple but impressive ceremonies celebrating the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo were held throughout the country today with the entire nation expressing its heartiest thanks for the benevolent rule of their Sovereign and praying for final victory of the country and its Allies in the current war for the liberation of East Asia.

At 10 a.m. today, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo graciously paid homage at the Empire Founding Shrine in the Imperial Palace. High-ranking officials, of both the Manchoukuo and Japanese Governments were permitted to attend the ceremony.

Precisely simultaneous with His Imperial Majesty's visit to the Sanctuary, Government officials, school-children and citizens, representing all strata of the country's home front held ceremonies to pay homage by bowing in the direction of the Empire Founding Shrine.

Throughout the day, tens of thousand citizens of the Manchoukuo metropolis visited the Hsinking Shrine, National Foundation Memorial Shrine and also the War Memorial to renew their pledge to make all-out efforts in further developing the 12-year-old Empire, thereby contributing to her Allies' war efforts in the current war.

Mass rallies sponsored by the Concordia Society were also held throughout the country in the afternoon. Speakers at these meetings stressed the important role which Manchoukuo is playing in the War of Greater East Asia on the production front.

They pointed out that Manchoukuo is rapidly being turned into an arsenal and granary for her Allies, now gallantly fighting for the liberation of East Asia, whose final victory will be accelerated by Manchoukuo's achievements on the production front. It was also emphasized that her Allies' victory in this war is the only guarantee of Manchoukuo's continued growth as an East Asiatic nation.

A lecture meeting was also held here with the participation by representatives of Shinto, Buddhist and Christian Societies, who equally voiced their deepest appreciation of the complete religious freedom which they are enjoying in the young Empire.

RAMIREZ ESCAPES, MONTEVIDEO HEARS

May Issue Proclamation To Country

Special

LISBON, February 29.—A Montevideo report quoting a "high authoritative source" in Buenos Aires said tonight that Argentine ex-President General Pedro Ramirez was believed to have escaped from his residence, where he was under armed guard, with the object of addressing a proclamation to the country.

The report added that the secret police were carefully watching foreign embassies and legations to prevent Ramirez from seeking asylum there.

Meanwhile it is reported that acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius advised the Argentine Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Adrian C. Escobar, that the United States views its relations with Argentina with great seriousness as a result of the changes in the Government in Buenos Aires.

The dispatch said that Escobar had called on Stettinius at his home on Sunday and that it was learned that Stettinius took the occasion to impress upon Escobar the serious effect of the new Argentine regime upon the relations between the two countries.

HIGHER NAUTICAL SCHOOLS TO OPERATE SOON IN JAVA

Special

DJAKARTA, February 28.—A revival of the heyday of the Indonesian seafaring people seven centuries ago during the Majapahit dynasty looms in the not too distant future as it was learned that the Japanese Military Administration was opening on April 1 large higher seamens' schools in Djakarta, Semarang, Tjila and Tegal to keep up with this year's increased ship-building goal.

A six-month course will be given in the engineering and nautical departments. After one year of actual service aboard a vessel, graduates will be eligible for the post of captain or chief engineer.

It is expected that several thousand seamen will be turned out from these schools yearly as well as from the existing nautical institutions in Djakarta and Madoera.

THAI FOREIGN CHIEF LAUDS MANCHOUKUO

Direk Jaiyanama Stresses Amicable Relations Existing Between Two Countries

Domei

BANGKOK, February 29.—Stressing the amicable relations between the two countries, Thai Foreign Minister Direk Jaiyanama, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, which falls tomorrow, extended felicitations to Manchoukuo in a message as follows:

"In celebrating the memorable day when the State of Manchoukno was founded 12 years ago, I should like to express my heartfelt congratulations on behalf of the Thai Government. At the time of the birth of the Empire, the Thai Government and people immediately recognized the sovereignty of your country by dispatching our Minister and also in welcoming your Envoy to ours. Since then your country and Thailand have been on amicable relations.

"On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo we dispatched a special mission of felicitation to your country. The deep understanding that exists between your country and mine can be attributed to the similarity in culture and thought. I am certain that this friendly feeling will contribute toward common prosperity in Greater East Asia.

"I firmly believe that Manchoukuo and Thailand, hand-in-hand, will work for the prosecution of the current war. Thailand, with unbounded confidence in final victory, will forge ahead in concert with other countries of Greater East Asia to realize the war aims elucidated by Japan.

"Upon the realization of the Joint Declaration of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, peace and prosperity will be firmly established in Greater East Asia. I should like to reiterate that everlasting peace and prosperity can only be brought about through the combined efforts of all the nations of East Asia."

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1944

Britain's Anti-Soviet Policy

British imperialism has traditionally clashed with two enemies in Europe, namely Germany and the Soviet Union. Today Britain is openly at war with one of them and secretly at war with the other, although on the surface the latter is an ally and a vitally necessary one at that.

It is true that Prime Minister Winston Churchill, touching on the Soviet-Polish border issue in the course of his speech of February 22, tried to create the impression that Britain had in general acquiesced to Soviet desires. His declaration that the British Government had never guaranteed the old Polish border, that it did not in 1920 give its consent to the occupation of Vilna by the Polish army, and that its viewpoint concerning the Soviet-Polish boundary was manifested in the so-called Curzon Line was clearly designed to create that impression. Moreover the London Times, the Daily Herald, and the Daily Mail have all recently stressed in obviously government-inspired articles that both Britain and the United States should cooperate with the Soviet Union regardless of the sacrifices they may have to make. But the question still persists as to whether Britain is really determined to cooperate in the true sense with the Soviet Union in regard to European problems, and whether it will really be possible for Britain to do so whatever may be her desires.

The answer should be apparent to anyone who has any knowledge of the traditional British policy toward Europe: Britain can never extend true cooperation toward the Soviet Union in regard to European problems. The inevitability of this answer becomes obvious when it is recalled that British policy in Europe has always been fundamentally aimed against Germany and the Soviet Union.

Britain has always striven for the formation of a bloc or federation of the smaller states of Europe, to be utilized and manipulated by Britain, for the exclusive good of Britain. Particularly since 1919 has Britain been directing her efforts toward the formation of a ring of nations around Germany and toward the tying of alliances to check Soviet inroads into Europe. Continually Britain has beaten the smaller nations of Central Europe into line with this policy, and that action has been the cause of the incessant uneasiness and state of disturbance in Central Europe, bringing about the Balkanization of that area. That the smaller nations have suffered the fate of being thrown into the boiling cauldron of the current war is clearly the result of this British policy.

What is more, since it is clear that the British war aim lies in gaining complete dominance over all Europe, there is no reason to believe that Britain will ever willingly give up her ties with or move away from the smaller nations of Europe. To corroborate this is the fact that an influential section of the British press has been urging caution concerning the Soviet policy for Europe and has also been directing sharp, hostile criticisms against it, in diametric contrast to the appeasing tone struck by Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in their speeches. An example of this critical attitude may be seen in the declaration made by the Observer on November 21, last year, in which it flayed an article appearing in the official Soviet organ, Izvestia, saying that the article sharply opposed the ideology of the formation of a bloc or federation in Europe and that it reflected the ideas of Soviet Foreign Commissar Vacheslav Molotov. Voicing intense dissatisfaction with the Soviet Union, the Observer stressed emphatically that peace in Europe could be maintained only through the policy of forming a bloc or federation of smaller states.

This assertion of the Observer cannot be taken as a mere chance declaration, nor can it be said to have no connections with the present British policy. In making such an assertion, the Observer was merely acting as a mouthpiece for British imperialism, which today is attempting to maintain its traditional European policy, and was stating its requirements. Though Churchill and Eden are doing their utmost to make it seem as if they are cooperating with the Soviet Union, it requires no mental giant to see that they are doing so only because Soviet aid is necessary in their war against Germany and that they entertain not the trace of an intention to enlarge the present military collaboration into active political cooperation. That they do not intend ever to enter into active political cooperation with the Soviet Union is clear in that such an act would run counter to their mission of being the loyal apostles of British imperialism.

Today the British Government is giving way to the Soviet Union on the Soviet-Polish border issue and shutting its eyes to the refugee Czech regime's signing of a friendship pact with the Soviet Union, all because of necessity. Underneath the beaming British mask of friendship and cooperation turned toward the Soviet Union, however lies the unshakable will of forming a bloc or federation to be directed against Soviet efforts in Europe. Clearly, British policies are being carried out with this idea foremost. Thus is British imperialism fighting two wars in Europe, one an open one against Germany, and the other a covert one against the Soviet Union. The apparent cooperation with the Soviet Union is purely nominal, dictated by temporary expediency. There can be no real friendship between Britain and the Soviet Union as long as the former persists in her desire to maintain her influence on the Continent through manipulation of the smaller countries of Europe. There is no tangible evidence that Britain intends to abandon her traditional policy, however. That fact is more significant than any mere statement Churchill may find it convenient to make.

Wild Lily

One evening I climbed up the hill behind my house; the evening breeze had put the green rushes into commotion and wafted the scent of lilies toward me. A lonely moon rested on the top of the hill; the sun had already set to the right of Oyama, but a bright light still lingered. A sheet of reddish-brown gold lay from north to west like a painted banner flying in the wind. Fuji rose dimly above a light blue evening cloud; on the purple sea a sail was slowly gliding. I looked toward the villages; between them the barley fields which had before lifted up bright yellow ears, now exposed their black soil to view. The flooded rice-fields had not all been sown with rice and the light green of the planted fields contrasted with the white water of the unplanted fields and formed a chequered design, through which a gleaming river wound its way. Houses, peeping through the foliage, looked black in the twilight; the barley had been reaped, and from the empty fields rose the smoke of burning straw, which crackled and broke into flame, when fanned by the wind. As I looked, the smoke wrapped the village in cloud, obscured the hills, and then faded into the dusk which marched stealthily upon the fields. The wind carried the croak of frogs to me: at length it got dark and I descended the hill. The fresh rushes which grew on both sides of the pass were dark blue in color, dimly dotted with lilies, like stars on a clouded moonlight night. A breeze blew gently and my sleeves scented with the odors of evening. The moon began to emerge from behind the hill.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A Year Ago Today

March 2, 1943

The declaration by the Director of the Lend-Lease Planning Bureau of America to the effect that America does not expect any form of payment for the war supplies being sent to Britain is now causing dissatisfaction among some political leaders in America. Democrat Senator Millard Tydings stated in public that the British strategic bases which America leased in 1940 for a term of 99 years should become permanent U.S. possessions in lieu of 50 destroyers, which are to be further handed over to Britain in addition to the 50 already delivered as payment for the lease.

* * *

The United States Government today signed an arms lend-lease agreement with the Chilean Government.

* * *

As a result of negotiations between the Argentine and British governments, Argentina has decided to manufacture arms with material imported from Britain and export the products to Britain. According to the agreement between the two governments, the British Government will increase its export of material resources to Argentina. The increased portion must not be used except for the production of arms and war supplies.

* * *

Charges of faulty planning in the United States armament industry and misdirection of government industry and subsidies for the reconstruction program are taking on a more positive form. The huge synthetic rubber plant established in Gary, Indiana, by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and which is shortly to start production is not in a position to live up to the production program mapped out for it due to lack of oil gas.

* * *

Peace and order has been restored in the delta zone in northern Hupeh, and the all-out cooperation extended by the Chinese masses is contributing greatly foward increasing the production. Apart from wiping out the enemy, the campaign had another significance in that the Japanese Forces were determined to maintain the delta zone in the northern part of Hupeh Province. Consequently, in parallel with armed operations, propaganda and pacification works saw lively activities with considerable success.

A Courageous Step Forward

Peace and Security Can Never Be Perpetuated Without Abolition of Economic Inequality and Poverty

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI
Written for the Nippon Times

The American aim for the postwar world, according to Vice-President Wallace, is "to attain the maximum use of all resources for general welfare." It is not very clear whether he means by "general welfare" the general welfare of the American people or the whole human race. If he means the latter, and means it in real earnest, what has happened since the war must have taught him a lesson of incalculable value. The leaders of western democracies had long been warned by historians and economists as well as intelligent observers of world affairs that their economic imperialism and imperialist rivalries, if left unchecked, would inevitably result in another world conflict, vastly more extensive in scale and devastating in consequence. However, they have failed either to grasp the full significance of the warning or to bridle their nations' appetites for more wealth.

President Roosevelt should have known better logic than to allege that in the lands we occupy "there shall be left only a generation of half man, under-nourished, crushed in body and spirit, without strength or incentive of hope, ready in fact to be enslaved and used as beast of burden, by the self-styled mastered race." Were they not the master race to have enslaved people of Asia and Africa? As a matter of fact, no better descriptions of the peoples enslaved by his own and associate nations are found than those in the above statement of the American President. "If the world really recognized the brotherhood of men, or if the League of Nations were a really international force," declared a British economist in 1932, "all countries would be working together to promote the economic development of the world as a whole and to lift the inhabitants of Asia and Africa out of their secular indigence. But in fact national jealousies, imperialist rivalries and competitive industrialism stand in the way, while the resistance of the eastern world to imperialist penetration sets up conditions of political insecurity which check the investment of capital from overseas. . . . If the aim with which we were all working were to increase the total wealth of the world rather than to reap sectional advantages for our own particular countries, it is clear that by far the greatest advance in world could be secured by a tremendous campaign of industrialization in India and China. . . . But economic imperialism attempts to monopolize the colonies as markets and sources of supply for the dominant power. . . and condemn more than half the world's inhabitants to an altogether unnecessary continuance of primary poverty."

Is it not an illuminating account of how the maximum use of "all the resources" of the world was made for the welfare only of the western democracies, and of how such monopolization affected the destiny of the masses of the East? American leaders are telling their people that they are to fight for the defense of the American way of life. But the American way of life, which is inseparably related to the American standard of living, is an institution developed and maintained on the foundation of their happy state attained at the coast of hunger, suffering and destitution of peoples in Asia and Africa. It is an elementary law not only of human life but of the universe that such a state of inequality cannot go on indefinitely in human relationships, whether between peoples and races or between people and races or between individuals. It is inevitable, therefore, that forces for rectifying such inequalities and injustices should, in due course, develop into action somewhere and in some form. If Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister of Aircraft Production, means this by telling his people that "as long as there remains poverty elsewhere, there is always war," he knows better than his chief. The present conflict, particularly the War of Greater East Asia, whatever may be said of its causes in terms of diplomacy and politics, essentially has originated in the violation of this moral law of the universe.

In the light of these considerations, it might be that a certain amount of reflection is going on among some of Anglo-American leaders. But the question is if they fully realize what is involved in their much advertised postwar policy—in other words, if they reckon with the problems vital to the survival of their basic institutions.

The economic imperialism of the western democracies is the logical outcome of capitalism which is, as is generally accepted, rooted in a religious belief and outlook on life loosely and conveniently called Puritanism. It has been sufficiency explained by economists and sociologists as well as theologians how Puritanism provided for its adherents the religious and ethical foundation to their endless pursuit of wealth in that its success has been taken as the only tangible proof of their individual salvation, and how their commercial activities were carried out in religious devotion and ascetic austerity, thereby laying gradually and systematically the economic and social foundation of modern capitalism. It is true that Puritanism as an active religious movement has already died away, even in America; however, its lasting influence on American character and life has been felt to this date as a basic moral factor.

Originated thus in a religious belief and movement which has been a dominant force in moulding the national character of the American people, the greatest of democracies, and in creating the modern civilization of the West, capitalism, with all the phases of economic imperialism, can never be easily ruled out in any post-war political and economic plans to be drawn up by American and British leaders. Should they decide to adopt such a radical measure, they may have to be prepared to face the crumbling not merely of their economic system but also of the whole institution of democracy; for modern capitalism and western democracy are twin brothers born of the same religio-social teaching. The economic planning for the post-war world, therefore, will be a task more complex in nature and more vitally concerned with the principles underlying western civilization than the Anglo-American leaders appear to size up. Indications are that western democracy, together with his twin brother capitalism, has already reached such a stage of senility that they cannot possibly survive the present world upheaval; any attempt to bolster them up will most likely fail to produce the desired effect.

If the American Vice-President and others leaders have really learned the lesson from the war that peace and security can never be perpetuated without abolishing economic inequality and poverty on the face of the globe, they might as well take a courageous step forward to acknowledge that not in the old but in the new order of world economy lies the salvation of mankind.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

BY ASATARO MIYAMORI

Toshihiko Niwa (1885-)

The president of Kita-Osaka Land Company who has published a collection of his own poems.

An Avenue of Cedars

Tsuzura-ori Sugi no kodachi no
Takakereba
Sora mata semashi Gin no obi hodo.

As I wended a zigzag mountain road
Through an avenue of cedars towering to the sky,
The blue firmament narrowed overhead
Like to a silvery belt hanging high.

The Snow-Crowned Mt. Fuji

Yuki no Fuji Suteyo to ware ni
Toku gotoshi
Yo no kanashimi mo Mata yorokobi mo.

The majestic snow-crowned Mt. Fuji
Seems to be telling me
To cast aside my petty joys
Or my worldly anxiety.

Two Fairy Isles

Hatsushima wa Sametaru gotoku
Oshima wa
Nemureru gotoshi Shaso no ido.

Hatsushima Isle (near) looked to be awake,
Oshima Isle (far) looked to be sleeping,
As I gazed at them through the window of
My motor-car swiftly driving.

Teikichi Osamura

A native of Aichi Prefecture who contributes his poems now and then to the famous magazine "Studies in Short Poems."

A Charger

Senreki wo Kasaneshi uma wa
Tekidan no
Todoroku nakani Kusa wo hami ori.

A horse, which had ta'en part
In fighting frequently,
Was calmly eating grass
'Midst roaring shell of th' enemy.

COAL SHORTAGE ACUTE IN BRITAIN

Government Attempts to Stem Decrease Futile

(From the Diamond)

Coal shortage is one of the most serious difficulties Britain is facing today in conducting the war. In order to meet the situation, the British Fuel Ministry on December 13th last year reduced the amount of coal for industrial purposes by ten per cent. Domestic consumption has also been steadily reduced all over England. The distribution for heating and cooking purposes was drastically cut during November and December last year, the amount for southern England being 10 hundred-weights and that for other parts 13 hundredweights, which was reduced in January to 4 hundred-weights for southern England and 5 hundred-weights for other districts, the maximum, according to a report of the London Times, so that in many places people obtain much smaller supplies. Various restrictions have also been placed on the transportation of coal.

Persons having coal stocks of one ton (or 20 hundred-weights) or higher are prohibited from purchasing coal, while possession of one ton or more by single person is outlawed. In the eastern part of Britain where transportation is in a very bad condition, the maximum amount of coal stock is placed at 5 hundred-weights.

There are three fundamental causes of coal shortage in Britain, namely, the vast demand for war industries, the deficiency of transportation power and the steady reduction of coal production. All of these causes are common to all belligerents, but in the case of Britain the last factor is most serious.

It was in the autumn of 1940 that the output of British coal production began to show a decreasing tendency. Although temporary rises were registered in the fourth quarter of 1941 and the first and fourth quarters of 1942, a steady decline has been noted beginning with the production of 51,170,000 tons for the fourth quarter of 1940, a decrease of 8,150,000 tons over the figures of the corresponding period of the previous year.

Britain's Coal Production
(In 1.000 tons)

Quarter	1941	1942	1943
First	50.250	50,929	50,772
Second	51.065	49.871	48.650
Third	51.616	49 940	—
Fourth	53.414	52.893	—

Although no statistical figures are available for the period after the third quarter of 1943, it is clear that it has steadily decreased, for the monthly reports of the British Government for the weekly coal production after October of that year have shown this tendency, as follows: 3,908,000 tons for the first week, 3,815,000 for the second week and 3,663,000 tons for the third week.

Thus it may be said that the policy of the British Government to prevent the reduction during 1943 has completely failed, though two methods had been employed for this purpose, namely, the increase of labor power and the expansion of productive efficiency. For the former, the Government attempted to mobilize the youths of the nation and to prevent the lay-off of workers. For the latter, concentration of operation and its mechanization were carried out and subsidies were given to the coal operators.

It was only natural that these methods failed, for there were other causes for the decrease, such as the deficiency of production materials, the shortage of provisions, the lack of transportation power, the inadequate treatment of miners and the inefficient management of the industry.

The Fuel Minister recently offered three proposals in order to maintain the production of 4,000,000 tons per week. In reply to these proposals, the miners' union declared that the existing number of 707,000 miners is capable of producing only 3,750,000 tons per week and that in order to produce 4,000,000 tons as proposed by the British Fuel Minister, 85,000 more miners would be required.

Reports from various British sources indicate that Britain will resort to conscription in order to get the desired number of coal miners in view of her prevailing conditions. This clearly shows her failure to increase the labor power. Nor has she succeeded in expanding efficiency in coal production and in her attempt at the concentration of labor power and mechanization, due largely to restrictions in both housing capacity and transportation power.

The main cause of the deterioration of wartime efficiency in Britain's coal mining is said to be the large increase of aged miners (about 20 per cent of the total are said to be over 50 years old). But this very fact is traceable to the problems of wages and other conditions of labor, of provisions and of industrial management.

While the nationalization of coal mines is strongly advocated by the miners' union, the British Government is opposed to such a plan and is adhering to the present system of State control, the continuance of which has resulted in the steady decrease of production.

Ethical Code for East Asia

Five Principles of Joint Declaration Defined With Respect to Future Construction of Region

By RIICHIRO HOTARI
(From the Teiyu Rinrikai Rinri Koenshu)

"It is the basic principle for the establishment of world peace that the nations of the world have each its proper place, and enjoy prosperity in common through mutual aid and assistance," declares the preamble of the Joint Declaration of Geater East Asia, issued at the conference of leaders of East Asia.

The first point of this memorable Declaration provides: "The countries of Greater East Asia through mutual cooperation will ensure the stability of their region and construct an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice."

The order which Britain, America, and the Dutch had been imposing on East Asia, was culturally camouflaged to exploit economically, to utilize the region for their own colonies, and to enslave the peoples of Asia politically.

Japan, though the victor, does not choose to act superior over the conquered; neither does she claim the conquered territory as her own; instead she is on the road to construction of a new world order based on mutual cooperation for mutual existence and mutual prosperity. This is possible only when such an order stands upon equal recognition of human character; based on love which supersedes love for nation or race; and built upon a humanitarian and moral concept of the brotherhood of men.

These are the basic ideals of human life which the Anglo-Saxons have been so loudly acclaiming, particularly in their religious circles, but utterly failed to put into application in their political relation among other nations.

Now that Japan has risen, without selfish motive but with a lofty sense of chivalry, she is willing to become even a martyr to the moral principle of Bushido; lifting those nations and races who are behind without being prevented by any superiority complex or by racial prejudices; attempting to construct with each nation as a unit, a cooperative society of East Asia. This is not politics, but a moral code.

Autonomy and Independence

The second point in the Declaration states: "The countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region, by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practising mutual assistance and amity."

True leadership in international relations should never be a means to obstruct the right and the dignity of sovereignty in any nation.

Following World War I, loudly claiming the right of self-determination for each race, Britain still continued her policy of enslaving her colonies on the seven seas, which led the world into the chaos of the present war. This bespeaks more eloquently than ever that self-initiated cooperation and amity can never be realized without due respect of another's sovereignty and independence.

It must be remembered, however, no matter how equal and fair may be the treatment one nation accords to the other, heed must be taken that no backward nations be unduly cajoled, neither become overly self-assertive, nor depend too heavily economically upon the leading nation, and thus become a hindrance to the progress of others. Our moral sense impels us to take due caution on this point. With equal recognition of rights and privileges, it is expected to equally share the economic burden and moral responsibilities as well. This is the basic principle of mutual construction.

Enhancement of Culture

The third point declared: "The countries of Greater East Asia by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia."

Just as modern society encourages and respects individuality, in order to promote the peculiar ability of each person, to make his individual contribution toward the well-being of the community, so it is with a society of nations. To respect one another's traditions and peculiarities, and to develop the creative faculties of each race and nation, is to enhance the development of a new culture of East Asia.

If however, any leading nation looks down upon the traditions and customs of any other, particularly those undeveloped nations, takes measures to discriminate them, or to impose its own customs and manners upon the other or even to attempt to assimilate others into his folds; it is to prevent a proper development of the creative culture of those backward nations.

The life of Grecian culture was greatly shortened because Alexander the Great, after his conquest of the East, attempted to assimilate the conquered races into his Grecian customs and manners. This was largely responsible for the uprising of antagonism and ill-feeling among the conquered against their conqueror.

Therefore all races should duly respect the history and traditions of the other races and nations. Let each particular individuality and trend make its own contribution in construction, with due freedom of action, a new culture and civilization for Greater East Asia.

Just as the development of culture depends much on the creative faculties of individuals, so the races and nations of Greater East Asia also should come to acknowledge each other's merits and advantages, give impetus to promote those which are worthy and good; and endeavor to build a great new culture which is the combination of the good qualities of all.

Economic Cooperation

In the fourth point of the Declaration, it is stated: "The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby the general prosperity of their region."

The nations of Greater East Asia, particularly Japan, are making great headway toward the construction of a new order, paying, of course, enormous sacrifices of men and materials. It is unthinkable to expect this construction of this new order without carefully considering its economic aspects.

To liberate the Asiatic races from the yoke of slave life is to abolish economic barriers which hitherto have existed among them. Instead of high tariff barriers, the nations of East Asia should, on the basis of reciprocity, promote freedom of exchange of their natural resources, and thus enhance neighborliness and friendship. Without mutual economic cooperation, there can neither be mutual exchange of culture nor any true fruit of sincere amity.

The future economic relationship among the nations of East Asia should never be such as prevailed among European and American nations—to seek simply the benefit of one's own nation alone. In the future, there can no longer be an individual economy, but rather one of social economy. We should endeavor to do away with undue correlation between labor and capital, or antagonism on the basis of profit and loss relations alone. Indeed, instead of international greed, let reciprocity be the new basis upon which a new economic structure should rise for mutual existence and prosperity.

We should recognize that natural resources as well as the wealth of one nation are not for the exclusive development of that nation alone, but should be the means whereby the production as well as economic well-being of the entire region is accelerated. Then and then alone shall we come to a true conception of interdependence among the nations and the international meaning of production and industry.

Seek International Amity

In the last and fifth point of the Declaration, it is stipulated: "The countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discriminations, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world, and to contribute thereby to the progress of mankind."

The construction of a new order in Greater East Asia should not be confined to regions of the common prosperity region alone. Indeed it must be a part of the construction of a new order throughout the world.

In the past when the Anglo-Saxons dominated the so-called "construction of world order," it was invariably based on egoistic and selfish individualism. Each race and nation merely sought and guarded its own interests, and barely was able to maintain "peace" mainly through the balance of power. Such peace is far from the category we now seek on the basis of "let each nation have its proper place." In fact the real cause of the catastrophe of the present world war germinated from this very reason.

Now that Greater East Asia is moving forward with its conviction that the world is but one great family,—the ideal of "Hakko Ichiu"—we must establish international amity by destroying racial prejudices; men and races, regardless of color or creed, must be respected solely on individual character.

It is most pertinent that the last chapter of this epoch-making Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia is adorned with this sublime ideal. It complies with the ethical striving for universal brotherhood and equality of mankind, and at the same time, it provides an equal and great opportunity for all of us to develop our own creative faculties,

For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

No. 16,142 TOKYO THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1944 Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Thursday, March 2
ASAHI—Crisis in India
MAINICHI—'Second Arakan Tragedy'
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Parvenu America's Jealousy

Crisis in India

ASAHI—The Japanese Forces in little over 20 days since they began their forestalling operation encircled the main force of the British in the Sinzeiwa basin and wiped out the bulk of that force. The grand counter-offensive plan of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, who propagandized the recapture of Burma and carried the hope of the anti-Axis camp has thus been completely frustrated.

Already Chungking is expressing its grievances that the British are unreliable. Its dissatisfaction with Britain and the United States is ever mounting and growing more and more undisguised with the shattering of its dream of restoring the Burma route. The enemy camp had been saying that the Indo-Burmese border is a scene of joint operations among the Americans, British and Chungking troops but events have proved the same border to be the scene where their lack of strategic coordination and conflict of interests have been exposed to the fullest extent.

The severest blow to the enemy command on account of the fiasco, however, is perhaps the loss of reputation of the British troops among the Indian people. Order is barely being maintained in India under a military administration of Viceroy Archibald Wavell, General Claude Auchinleck and Mountbatten. The province of Bengal and Assam adjacent to Burma, having been the advance bases of the British conquest of India, are hotbeds of rebellion against the British rule. Bengal, the native province of Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind is the British base for the war industrialization of India and for the recapture of Burma but at the same time is the heart of the famine-stricken country. It is the storm center of exploitation, hunger and struggle. The worst shame that the British have inflicted upon India can be found there.

The defeat after defeat suffered by British arms on the Indo-Burmese border and the advance of the Indian National Army cannot but exercise some effect on an Indian province so close to the fighting front. It is only the British Government and the British authorities in India that are endeavoring frantically to conceal the facts by sophistry and verbiage.

'Second Arakan Tragedy'

MAINICHI—The Imperial Army Units that had been outflanking the main force of the Anglo-Indian 7th Division since February 9 in the Sinzeiwa basin beyond the Arakan Mountains on the Indo-Burmese border have by the 24th dealt a crushing blow to that force. Part of our units is now carrying on mopping-up operations and at the same time preparations for the campaign hereafter are being made.

The enemy in an attempt to drive a wedge into the vast area under our control from a corner of the Burmese border as part of the general counter-offensive from all directions has suffered this miserable defeat. It is a veritable second Arakan tragedy. The success that has attended the Japanese operations was due to the fighting spirit overflowing the whole force and the skilled strategy of the staff officers. The damage suffered by the enemy in this campaign is not merely the loss of men.

It was not merely an empty boast that the enemy would wrest back Burma and reopen the Burma route. Since the first Arakan tragedy he has continued to develop a second campaign for the recapture of Burma. He thought that with the preparation thus made he could fully carry out the coup as planned. But his self-confidence has been rudely undermined.

It is also significant that the Indian National Army participated in the present campaign and actions in the front region. As Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose says: "The wave of excitement filling the Indian National Army officers and men over the victory of their comrades is bubbling among the Indians throughout entire East Asia." In this campaign the Indian National Army contacted the enemy for the first time but among the enemy there are many compatriots of theirs. These Indians, coming in contact with the National Army dedicated to the lofty cause of liberating their oppressed mother country, have gained an opportunity to reconsider

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

NEW COUP ATTEMPT IS QUICKLY QUELLED BY FARRELL REGIME

Argentine Unit Refuses To Obey Orders of Duco; Rawson Under Arrest

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—A revolt, planned by the Commander of the Third Infantry Regiment, aiming at the overthrow of the new Argentine Government headed by General Farrell, was discovered yesterday and instantly suppressed, according to a dispatch from Buenos Aires.

Rawson Said Arrested

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—General Arturo Rawson who played the leading role in organizing the Ramirez regime is now under arrest, according to information reaching here from Buenos Aires.

Country Remains Tranquil

Special

LISBON, March 1.—The Argentine Government headed by acting President General Edelmiro J. Farrell announced that the revolution led by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas A. Duco failed when other army officers "refused to follow him on such an absurd purpose," according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

The Government reported that absolute tranquillity reigns in the country although earlier reports said that Duco had mustered 3,000 army troops at dawn in an effort to overthrow Farrell and return President Pedro Ramirez to power.

Meanwhile, a Montevideo dispatch of the Associated Press said that the attempted revolt apparently did not extend beyond Duco's own unit, but reports from Buenos Aires said that the Argentine navy has demanded that power be returned to Ramirez who was reportedly forced last Friday to delegate his powers to Farrell at the point of a gun.

Another Associated Press report, stating that strict censorship prevails in Buenos Aires, said that an official communique read over the radio today said, "Head of Third Infantry Division Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas A. Duco, acting in an inexplicable and unconscientious manner, tried on the evening of February 29 to arouse some of the members of the regiment in rebellion. Officers and petty officers refused to follow him so he has failed in his absurd purpose. Absolute order reigns in the country."

Meanwhile Ramirez stayed at his Presidential estate of Olivos in the suburbs of the city. A Montevideo dispatch said that if Ramirez played a role in Duco's spectacular gesture he gave no signs of it.

It was further revealed in a Buenos Aires dispatch that Lieutenant-Colonel Duco is under arrest and at the disposal of the authorities who are charged with the carrying out of the summary of judgment.

War Ministry Issues Statement

Special

LISBON, March 1.—"The Argentine army and navy as well as all the people of Argentina, as guardians of honor and independence of the country, are unanimously determined to support the National Government," declared the Argentine War Ministry on Wednesday, once again denying the false reports emanating from Uruguay about differences among the armed forces of the country, according to reports from Buenos Aires.

The communique issued by the Ministry condemns as frivolous and unexcusable the attempts by Lieutenant-Colonel Duco and states that the Ministry has recommended a suitable punishment for Duco, the report added.

Britishers Donate Money For Shanghai Red Cross

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—Kidston Richard Law, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs stated today in the British House of Commons that £3,873 had been donated as a fund to be used for the opening of an International Red Cross branch office in Shanghai, according to London dispatches.

"The British Government has donated £3,873 for the establishment of an International Red Cross branch office in Shanghai. It is hoped that the large number of British internees and war prisoners there will be benefited by the opening of the proposed branch office," he said.

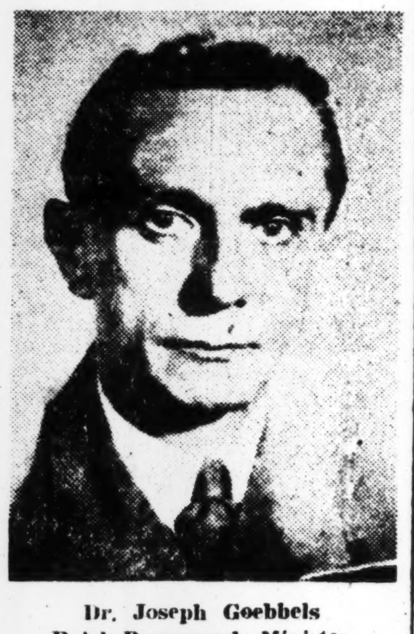
Goebbels Assures Reich Will Fight Back Every Enemy Terror Raid on German Soil

Special

BERLIN, March 1.—Every Anglo-American air attack against German towns will soon be replied to by German air attacks against English towns, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda, stated in the latest issue of the weekly, Das Reich.

He states categorically that the German attacks are by no means actual retaliation but solely forerunners.

In his article, Minister Goebbels explained that Germany's enemies had quite the wrong conception of damage done by their air war to the morale of the German people and German war industry. He declared: "This is a cardinal mistake of the enemy because he was not only unable to hit the innermost of our war industry by air terror, but could not even prevent our annual output in arms and munitions to reach the expected amount, and in some respects even exceeded it. If this was the case thus far, how much more will that be in the future after we had shifted a very considerable portion of our armament production elsewhere that it cannot at all be attacked any more as the enemy desires. Germany's most important part has become almost invulnerable. The Anglo-American air war may deal



Dr. Joseph Goebbels
Reich Propaganda Minister

it blows here and there, but it can no longer hit our decisive war organization seriously."

German Morale High

"During the whole enemy air war, nothing resembling panic happened in even one German town," he added. "Everyone has enough to eat and a roof overhead. We are living, it is true, much more primitive than before, but we

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

U.S. PIPELINE PLAN SCORED BY MOFFETT

Asks Ickes' Resignation For Wasteful Spending In Arabian Oil Project

Special

LISBON, March 1.—Resignation of United States Petroleum Administrator Harold Ickes was demanded today by James Moffett, former Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, a New York dispatch disclosed.

Moffett, in a statement, described the Government's proposed Arabian pipeline as "an unjustified venture in bureaucracy." He called for Ickes' resignation on the grounds of "wasteful spending" and declared that the proposed pipeline was strictly a commercial proposition with no war value.

Eden Is Non-Committal

Special

LISBON, March 1.—American plans for the contemplated construction of an oil pipeline through Saudi-Arabia to the Mediterranean were the subject of inquiry on Wednesday in the British House of Commons, a London dispatch revealed.

Answering an interpellator, Foreign Secretary Eden replied that according to reports of the British Ambassador in Washington, the plan for constructing an American pipeline through Saudi-Arabia is still under consideration. At the moment he could not say any more, he said.

CHIANG SPOKESMAN NOTES MANCHOUKUO'S PROGRESS

Stresses Vital War Role And Industrial Expansion

Domei

CANTON, March 1.—Even the Chungking regime is unable to ignore the great progress made by Manchoukuo in the past 12 years since its foundation, particularly, the important role the new State has been playing in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia. The Spokesman of the Chiang regime recognized the progress of Manchoukuo at a press conference given on February 29, according to Chungking broadcast, as follows:

"Considerable progress has been shown in the development of transportation systems and natural resources in Manchoukuo, and that country is now playing an important role as the source of materials to augment Japan's fighting strength. Particularly, the completion of the hydro-electric generation plant on the Sungari River will contribute greatly to the future industrial expansion of Manchoukuo. Furthermore, it cannot be denied that the internal structure of Manchoukuo is also being steadily improved."

ENEMY SEEN LOSER IN RAIDS ON REICH

Heavy Losses Suffered In Planes and Personnel Due to Firm Defense

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—The British advantages and disadvantages in the airial duel with Germany were pointed out by British Secretary for Air Archibald Sinclair in the House of Commons yesterday, according to London reports.

The points mentioned by Sir Archibald Sinclair were as follows:

1. February and March are the most advantageous months for anti-Axis raids on Germany.
2. Since the beginning of the war, the British air force has lost about 2,000 planes and 18,000 men in bombing Germany.
3. Since the German planes are extremely fast, and their air bases are so near Britain, it is impossible for British air defense corps to perfectly defend London against German air raids.

BERLIN, February 29. (By Arrangement with the Asahi)—The more planes the enemy pours into his attacks on German cities, the greater is the number of planes shot down by the German fighters.

The Anglo-American bombings of Germany and German-occupied areas have of late assumed notably large-scale proportions, and particularly conspicuous is the fact that their bombings are being conducted twice every day, both in the daytime and at night, against the same objectives.

That this new war tactics of the enemy aims at the attrition and the exhaustion of German fighter plane units can be seen in the latest announcements made by the enemy. However, the activity of the German fighter plane units which know no fatigue has thus far completely frustrated this attempt. Rather, the enemy, by his attacks, has only absurdly allowed the new crack units of German fighter planes to score an increase in the number of the enemy planes they bring down.

A general survey of the announcements so far made by German military authorities shows that the number of enemy planes brought down since last November are as follows:

In December, 400 enemy planes were brought down, in January, 665 planes, and in February (up to the 26th of the same month) 800 planes, or a total of 1,865. These figures represent only those shot down in German territory.

If to these are added what they call "the mute losses," that is, those enemy planes which fell down on the sea or on land outside of Germany or the German occupied areas or those which had to make untimely landings at those places, or else those enemy planes which became disabled for future use although they got back to their bases after difficulties, the losses suffered by the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 1

Our troops repulsed numerous Soviet attacks inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in the Krivoi Rog area as well as in the sectors southwest of Shashkoff and west of Berdichev. At Yampol, heavy fighting is in progress.

In the region south of the Pripjet marshes, formations of the German army and Waffen SS made successful thrusts. A panzer reconnaissance detachment, commanded by Captain Kolczek, particularly distinguished itself in these fights.

Northeast of Rogachev, the Soviets made unsuccessful attacks with major forces and out of 30 attacking enemy tanks, 26 were destroyed.

Northwest of Nevel, southeast of Lake Pleskau and at Narva, numerous Soviet attacks were repulsed in hard fighting.

Arctic Front Active

At the Arctic front, our troops repulsed enemy reconnaissance thrusts in the sector of Louhi and on the Ribaki Peninsula.

In the defensive fighting in the central sector of the Eastern Front, the 267th Lower Saxonian Infantry Division under the command of Lieutenant-General Drescher particularly distinguished itself together with the 5th Panzer Detachment under the command of Captain Rettemeier.

Within the month of February, 763 enemy aircraft were destroyed over the Eastern Front of which 43 were downed by army units. Sixty German aircraft were lost.

In Italy, our troops, supported by strong artillery fire, continued their pressure against the Nettuno landing head. Assault troops succeeded in taking two enemy fortified positions and in encircling a major enemy fighting group southwest of Cisterna.

6 Ships Blasted

Luftwaffe bomber formations sank an enemy troop transport of 5,000 gross register tons in Anzio harbor and also severely damaged four troop transports totalling 15,000 gross register tons as well as one enemy landing vessel.

At the Southern Front, the day was quiet with the exception of lively reconnaissance and artillery activities on both sides. The enemy yesterday lost over Italy 12 aircraft in aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire.

Yesterday noon, American bomber formations with strong fighter escort penetrated central Germany and, protected by a cover of clouds, directed terror attacks against the Brunswick area. Some villages were destroyed by the bombs dropped indiscriminately.

Last night, enemy aircraft bombed western Germany.

German fast fighters attacked targets in southeast England and in London.

Over 100 Ships Hit

In the fight against the Anglo-American supply shipping, the German Navy and Luftwaffe within the month of February sank 26 enemy merchantmen totalling 144,184 gross register tons as well as 11 freighters. Furthermore, 34 vessels of over 200,000 gross register tons were severely damaged by bombs and torpedo hits and the sinking of many of those damaged ships can be taken for granted. Moreover, one enemy cruiser, 15 destroyers or escort ships, eight torpedo boats and one patrol boat were sunk, while one cruiser and several torpedo boats were damaged.

Elevator Men Wearing Uniforms a la U.S. Navy; Commandant Complains

Special

LISBON, March 1.—Rear Admiral S. A. Taffinder, Commandant of the 13th Naval District has complained about the new uniforms worn by elevator operators at the County-City Building in Seattle, objecting to their "striking similarity" to the uniforms worn by officers of the U.S. navy, a dispatch from that city discloses. Taffinder wrote the board of county commissioners, "Wearing uniforms in question adversely affects the morale and detracts from the dignity of the naval uniform. I am confident that immediate steps will be taken to remedy this situation."

A Hearty Toast of felicitation was offered by Jorge B. Vargas, new Philippine Ambassador to Japan, (left) during his visit to Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yunching (right), yesterday, on the occasion of Manchoukuo's 12th anniversary.

American Press Seen Disappointed As Touted Burma Offensive Fails

Special

LISBON, March 1.—Increasing disappointment in the United States over delay in the opening of the much-vaunted Burma offensive is reported in dispatches received here.

The Washington Star, for instance, declared, "the highly-touted Burma campaign has fizzled out and the best we can hope for is that sufficient men and ships will be available to start an all-out offensive in Burma next fall."

The New York Sun editorially stated that, "The reason for the delay may be sound, but the delay itself has been disappointing. Isn't it clearly time for somebody to be explaining what has gone wrong with the clock in this vitally important section of the far eastern war?"

Meanwhile, the New York Herald Tribune military commentator Major George Fielding Eliot declared, "growing belief is evident in informed quarters that no really big move in the Southeast Asia war theater can be expected soon."

MANCHOU FOUNDING HAILED BY BA MAW

Sends Cable to Chang On 12th Anniversary; Stresses Asia's Unity

Special

RANGOON, March 1.—Sincere greetings of the Burmese Government and people, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, were cabled by Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw to Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo today.

The telegram read:

"On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, I wish to convey to Your Excellency and Your Excellency's Government the sincere greeting of my Government and my people and also their prayer for the continued progress of Manchoukuo along the path laid for her by the foresight of Your Excellency and the other great statesmen of your country.

"The great material progress achieved by Manchoukuo, particularly in the fields of agriculture and industry, is proof of the merit of the practical ideals upon which Manchoukuo had been founded.

"In East Asia, Manchoukuo guards our northeastern gates. The vast distance between our two countries has now disappeared within our new East Asiatic world. Here we are one and indivisible. The five great principles which were recently proclaimed by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations in Tokyo bind us together indissolubly.

"Manchoukuo's well-being, therefore, constitutes part of Burma's own well-being just as it is with the whole of East Asia, and it is with this thought and conviction that I salute you on this auspicious day."

Railway Bridges Blasted In Big Paraguay Strike

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—A large-scale labor strike has broken out in Paraguay and four railway bridges, including the greatest bridge in the country, have been blasted by rioters, according to Montevideo reports.

The strike was declared after the arrest of 500 labor leaders, following the demand made by the Paraguayan Labor Union Federation for the resignation of President General Higino Morinigo.

The city of Asuncion is now under the strict guard of policemen and troops, and the city's transportation setup has been paralyzed. The publication of newspapers has been suspended, it is also reported.

Stahmer Sees Shigemitsu

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at his official residence between 11 and 11:40 a.m. today. They held a conference and exchanged opinions on various problems.

MORE ARAB STATES SCORE ZIONIST PLAN

Saudi-Arabia, Syria, Yemen Lodge Protest With U.S.; British Scheme Revealed

Special

LISBON, March 1.—Saudi-Arabia, Syria and Yemen have followed Egypt's example and lodged protests with Washington against the attempts in American Congressional circles to influence the Washington Government in favor of supporting the Zionist plans to create a national home for the Jews in Palestine, according to a dispatch from Cairo.

Meanwhile, Stockholm reports that negotiations are going on at the moment in London on a new plan for Palestine have attracted interest of London political circles, the more because the latest protest of the Egyptian Government had stressed close connection between the Palestine negotiations and British plans for the solution of the Arab problem, as it is known that the period of plan for administration of Palestine, which was drafted five years ago, expires in March of this year.

According to the London correspondent of the Svenska Morgenbladet, representatives of the Jewish agency in London are very hopeful of obtaining more favorable conditions now, than on the last occasion. At any rate, their view is that emigration would not cease as the present plan provided, but would rather increase. The report added that British quarters wanted to link up the Palestine negotiations with the Arab problem in a manner so as to use Jewish Palestine together with the Christian parts of Lebanon as counterweights against Arabs who are to be incorporated in Greater Syria at the first chance.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA BARES CASUALTIES IN AIR RAIDS

421 Civilians Killed, Injured During February

Special

HANOI, March 1.—The Government-General of French Indo-China issued today an official communique listing the latest civilian victims of indiscriminate bombings by the United States air force in French Indo-China.

The communique revealed firstly, that four civilians were killed and 20 others injured in the Along Bay region between February 22 and 25 as the result of terror raids perpetrated by the American air force stationed in China; secondly, six were killed and 10 others injured in a similar indiscriminate American bombing on Tourane on February 26; and thirdly, 27 killed and 30 others injured on February 27 when Tinchxuyen near Natdink was subjected to blind attacks by the American raiders.

It is recalled that the authorities of French Indo-China in yesterday's communique revealed that a total of 151 civilians were killed and 172 others injured as the result of inhuman, indiscriminate bombings during the period from February 1 up to February 23.

BURMA FOES SUFFER CONSTANT PRESSURE OF JAPANESE DRIVES

5th Division Is Menaced By New Nippon Push; 8th, 11th Armies Checked

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 1.—With the major part of the 7th Division, composed of Indo-British troops, annihilated in the Sinzeiwa Basin, the enemy 5th Division in the Naaf River is finding it impossible to extend any aid to the defeated comrades due to the imminent danger from Imperial Japanese Forces that have advanced from the Maungdaw sector.

The 8th and 11th Divisions of the British-Indian forces that advanced southward from the Indo-Burmese frontier have also suffered a check in their progress due to the fierce counter-attacks of Japanese Units in the Kaludan Valley, northeast of Buthidaung, and are now only engaged in patrol skirmishes.

Rangoon Raiders Repulsed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 1.—More than 10 enemy bomber planes came attacking Rangoon on the night of February 29 but were speedily repulsed by the Imperial Army Air Units that rose to meet the raiders. In the aerial combat that followed, four B-24's (two unconfirmed) were shot down and the rest of the enemy fled away. No damage was suffered by the Japanese.

For outstanding action in this fierce battle, Lieutenant Hiroshi Takiguchi and Sub-Officer Bunichi Yamaguchi won commendations from the Commander of the Imperial Air Forces in the Burma Area.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL MADE BY MANCHOUKUO

Affect Communications, Economics Departments

Special

HSINKING, March 1.—The Manchoukuo Government today announced the following changes in the personnel of the Communications and the Economics Departments following the reorganization of the two Departments becoming effective today:

Takeo Takahashi, Chief of the Railway Bureau of the Traffic Department, as Chief of the Transportation Bureau of the Same Department.

Seyao Numata, Chief of the Hydrographical Bureau of the Traffic Department, as Chief of the Water Utilization Bureau of the same Department.

Taro Fukagawa, Chief of the Aviation Bureau of the Traffic Department, as Chief of the Aviation and Telegraph Bureau of the same Department.

Satsuki Mizoe, Chief of the Construction Bureau of Fengtien Province, as Chief of the Construction Bureau of the Traffic Department.

Yoshitomo Machida, Chief of the Highway Bureau of the Traffic Department, as Director of the Public Works Board.

Rai Ishida, Chief of the Mining Bureau of the Economics Department, as Chief of the Metals Bureau of the same Department.

Sachio Hara, Councilor of the Economics Department, as Chief of the Fuel Bureau of the same Department.

Over 97 Ships Blasted By Germans Last Month

Domei

BERLIN, March 1.—The results obtained during February by German submarine and air forces, were announced today by the Reich military authorities as follows:

Sunk: 26 merchant vessels totalling 144,185 tons; 11 small cargo ships.

Severely damaged: 34 merchant vessels, 200,000 tons (of which some are believed to have been sunk).

Moreover, one cruiser, 15 destroyers and escort destroyers, eight speed boats, and one patrol boat were sunk, while one cruiser and several speed boats were damaged.

Soviet-Pole Accord Doubted

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—Prospects for the solution of the Soviet-Polish conflict are practically nil, states a London correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter. The British Government is unable to act as mediator, he adds.

NEW REICH WEAPON IS USED AT NETTUNO

Remotely Controlled Miniature Tank Carries 1,000-Lb. Explosives

Special

LISBON, March 1.—The Germans used a secret weapon, a remotely controlled miniature tank carrying 1,000 pounds of explosives, at the Nettuno Bridgehead, a United Press report from Naples revealed today quoting official dispatches released by the anti-Axis headquarters.

Nettuno Fight Expanding

Domei

ROME, March 1.—The situation at the Nettuno Front, according to military experts, is showing signs of a further stiffening. It almost looks as if the events there are going to develop on the same line as at Cassino, where one Anglo-American division after another is being bled white for several months. Both sides have thrown very strong forces into action at Nettuno, whose decisive importance for the entire Italian war theater is recognized both by the German and the Anglo-American High Commands.

The enemy, in fact, has openly admitted that the Nettuno landing is considered a "full-dress rehearsal for the invasion of western Europe" and he would hardly have made such an admission if he had felt the slightest doubts as to the success of the Nettuno enterprise.

A British war reporter, it is pointed out, summarized the psychological situation by stressing that the Anglo-Americans at Nettuno simply have to be successful, since, otherwise, the British people and army alike would feel the greatest misgivings as to the consequences of a "real landing attempt."

In this connection, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's statement in the House of Commons a few months ago is being recalled when he declared that the war for the allied nations would be over only when the allied troops had marched victoriously into Rome, Berlin and Tokyo. A talkative United States Senator added that the fighting in Italy would end with the occupation of Rome by the Anglo-Americans.

"One has to remember," German military experts declare, "what such statements mean for each allied soldier fighting at Cassino and Nettuno. The strategical hopelessness of the military situation for the Allies is indicated by the gross disproportion existing between the sacrifices of the Allies in men and material and the results achieved."

The enemy, according to generally reliable sources, has at least 200,000 men in action at the Anzio front. These troops are operating on a ground, offering next to no shelter and exposed to the heaviest German artillery fire every day and night.

An American captain of the army, who was taken prisoner, declared that 13 Anglo-American divisions are crammed into an area covering roughly 12 square kilometers. Even a layman will realize that under these circumstances, the British-American troops have hardly any chance of deployment and that they are subjected to very heavy losses.

Radio Listening-in Posts To Be Set Up Sumatra

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE, February 29.—The Communications Headquarters of the Military Administration in Sumatra will increase the number of public radio listening-in posts. As the first step in the realization of this project, the various radio broadcasting stations of Medan and other places, taking into consideration the matter of electric power supply, will set up public radio listening-in posts at the rate of one for every 3,000 people.

Radio receiving sets will be set up in schools, stations, ferry service stations, waiting rooms, parks and other public places. It is expected that with the completion of the projected radio listening-in plan the native inhabitants will be immensely benefited.

Enemy Seen Loser In Raids on Reich

(Continued From Page 1)

Anglo-American air forces in the last several months would reach an enormous figure.

Still greater in comparison with the foregoing losses is the loss in airmen. Because most of the 1,865 planes shot down in German territory were four-engined planes, the enemy must have lost more than 10,000 airmen. It is but natural that such a large loss in men should prove a serious blow to the enemy in his bombing campaign.

In order to relieve losses of this kind, the enemy is resorting to various devices, and it is expected that he, hereafter, will use new devices or surprise attacks. In the face of this situation the German Army is saying, "The defense of the German Air Force has not reached its zenith as yet."

Interesting People

From Battle Line to Production Front

On the Kamitachi Farm in Ibaragi Prefecture, 30 wounded heroes of the war, bound by ties of deep comradeship, are now readjusting their lives on the home front. Through mutual assistance and cooperation, the loss of an arm or leg has been made up by another and the men are happily satisfied if two can possibly do the work of one.

Helpmates have now been selected for these men. Twenty nine have already chosen their brides and when the thirtieth man decides on his bride, plans are ready to hold a mass wedding ceremony, according to an article appearing in the Yomiuri-Hochi.

On hearing this cheerful story a Yomiuri-Hochi reporter paid a visit to the Kamitachi Farm. Wending his way uphill about two kilometers from Kamitachi station on the Joban line along a narrow road between fields of wheat and woody growths of miscellaneous trees, the reporter suddenly came out on a large clearing. Here was the farm run by the men of Imperial Forces, whose ardent desire to be of service to the nation even in their disabled conditions had given them strength and courage to make their charge this time for increase on the agricultural front.

A white-walled, slate-covered, one story building stood in the foreground. So this was to be the future home of the 30 couples, who would soon enter upon a congenial community life.

The farm head, Masami Takasaka, 28 years, whose native home is in Aomori Prefecture, was away on a business trip to the Kansai. Many others were absent for various reasons, and at the time only about ten men were attending to the farm. Fortunately, one of the men, Ishimatsu Sawada, returned from the fields and the reporter was able to hear the story of the founding of the farm from him.

"In the spring of 1941, when we were at the Hanamaki Hot Springs sanatorium, a group of us got together and decided to make our start in life again on the farm, encouraged in our purpose by Mr. Takasaka, the present farm head," explained Sawada. "There were ten of us at the time. In the fall of next year we moved out to Kamitachi. All the land and the farm equipment was bought by Mr. Takasaka and placed at our disposal. At last year-end, with the completion of the building, our number increased to 30. We will hold a mass wedding ceremony and it is our intention to overcome all the inconveniences of our crippled bodies to make a vigorous march forward with a firmly united front."

Led by their 28-year-old leader, himself a wounded war hero, the men have refused aid from the outside. Their farm covers a total area of 20 chobu, and already 16 chobu has been planted with wheat, whose shoots are now showing a healthy green on the bosom of mother earth. The men produce charcoal, make various articles from bamboo, keep a cow and two horses. All this is the result of a year and a half's hard efforts.

The spring drive has started on this farm also and by the time the cherry blossoms burst forth in their delicate beauty, the 30 brides are expected to take charge of the supply base and help their ex-soldier husbands to attain brilliant results in a speedy completion of the farm for its role on the increased production front.

FILIPINOS ENTHUSIASTIC TO PURSUE STUDY HERE

Many File Applications To Compete in Examination

Special

MANILA, March 1.—Following the announcement on February 25 by the Foreign Ministry of selecting 25 promising Filipino youths as Government scholars, more than 100 young men from Manila and other provinces have filed their applications in order to study in Japan.

It is understood that physical examination will begin soon to be followed by a three-month preparatory training here prior to their departure for Japan.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry officials expressed their satisfaction over the high quality of the young men, who have registered. "We are proud to have anyone of the applicants represent the Republic as Government students," they declared.

The Government test is scheduled in the near future to select 25 youths, who are "morally, physically and mentally" outstanding.

It is recalled that the first batch of 27 Government scholars to Japan including the son of President Jose P. Laurel sent last July are presently making splendid progress at the various schools.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

their false allegiance. The enemy camp is certain to waver and break.

Parvenu America's Jealousy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Henry Ford, representative of Americanism, has said: "What is important for us is not the past but the present and the future." In a sense this can be construed as the sour grapes of a country which has no history or tradition to boast of. In this war the American jealousy for countries with ancient histories and great cultural traditions, coupled with their innate bestial cruelty, has broken out in the shape of a systematic destruction of the great historial monuments of Europe.

The United States is now striving to rob Europe of its cultural heritage and to bring it down to its level of colonial wilderness. Thus its airmen are bombing historic cathedrals and monasteries and ancient structures, while its troops are robbing the occupied areas in Southern Italy of treasures and art works and taking them back to America.

An extreme case of American vandalism is the demand being made in American quarters that the Holy See should be transferred from Rome to America. The American vandals cannot even appreciate the simple fact that the Holy See as the heart of Catholicism would lose much of its significance if it were taken away from Rome.

The Semitic and ignorant barbarians that they are, Americans are apparently attaching only money-value to the great historic edifices they have destroyed, for they are saying that they would redeem the losses to Europe by restoring the monuments with the power of the dollar. After the American 5th Army had reduced the Monte Cassino Monastery to ruins, the American representative to the Vatican had the audacity to say that the United States was prepared to finance the restoration of the monastery and estimated the damage at 200,000,000 liras. Americans apparently cannot understand that no amount of money can restore a historic monument 1,400 years old.

Thus, many of the historic landmarks of Europe are disappearing from the face of the earth at the hands of the American barbarians, who are jeering: "Historic works of art or structures are only picture card materials and we have no scruples in destroying 'em."

America, thus, out of its insane jealousy may destroy the visible signs of European culture but the history and tradition of Europe cannot be so destroyed. History and tradition are not something dead as Americans think but are living, palpitating things. The ideals of ancient Rome live in the hearts of all Italian patriots and old Germanic spirit is animating the people of the Reich under the leadership of Chancellor Hitler. America, composed of the scum of Europe and motley adventurers, is endeavoring to invade Europe in order to destroy its cultural tradition so as to conceal its own lack of culture but Europe under Germany's leadership will strike back and safeguard its glorious tradition against the new barbarians.

Rites for Mrs. Gandhi Held by Shonan Indians

Domei

SHONAN, March 1.—The Indian population here paid tribute today to the memory of Mrs. Katsurbai Gandhi on the first Memorial Day in honor of the wife of the famous leader of the Indian independence movement.

Every Indian householder displayed the Tricolor flag with the spinning wheel, emblem of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, with a mourning badge attached to it.

The Shonan branch of the women's corps of the Indian National Army, which with the Imperial Forces is advancing toward New Delhi, observed the day by organizing a parade of members of the corps through the streets in the afternoon.

The Shonan branch of the Indian Independence League was the sponsor of the rally held at a primary school at 6:30 p.m. All the important members of the Indian community were present at the meeting.

Among those who addressed the gathering was A. C. Chatterji, Finance Minister of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. His subject was "Life of Mrs. Gandhi."

The meeting broke up after all those present had vowed to bring Britain to collapse and realize the cherished ideal of a completely liberated India.

P.I. HEAD BECOMES RED CROSS MEMBER

Contributes 1,000 Pesos; Receives Official Pin At Malacanan Function

Special

MANILA, March 1.—The annual Philippine Red Cross roll call which officially begins today, was started off auspiciously yesterday afternoon by President Jose P. Laurel who contributed 1,000 pesos. The President, thus, has become the first Filipino citizen to enlist as an active supporter of the Philippine Red Cross.

On the occasion of the President's enlistment, a tea party was given at the Malacanan yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Laurel, honorary chairman of the Military Committee of the Red Cross, who invited women members of the various auxiliary military Red Cross committees.

Mrs. Benigno Aquino, wife of the Speaker of the National Assembly, pinned the official Red Cross pin on President Laurel's breast and then the Filipino leader expressed thanks for the active part being taken by the women of the Philippines in the task of nation building.

Meanwhile, the paper, Tribune, editorially expressed confidence that the public will respond "spontaneously and liberally to so worthy a cause."

It added, "We should like, however, to state the following as a pleasant reminder: that whereas we Filipinos used to give quite liberally in the past knowing that the great portion of what we gave went to pay the salaries of the American Red Cross officials and a good deal of what was left was spent for the relief of needy peoples abroad; today, we give with a consciousness that every centavo we give will go to aid the destitute Filipino families, the helpless war orphans and widows, and the sick and infirm, in quarters where every little help will count a thousandfold."

In conclusion, the Tribune declared, "Just as charity begins at home, whatever money may be raised by the Red Cross will surely be used to help the folks at home first."

Goebbels Assures Reich to Fight Back Every Enemy Raid

(Continued From Page 1)

live and if our men are grumbling and our women crying, they are not doing so because they are infuriated about our Government, but about our enemies.

"We, Germans, have never been so united in our history as today. Weak nations may break down under the air terror, but strong peoples are too proud to do it. Because they do not want to please the enemy by bowing to his cowardly attempts at extortion, they remain hard and thereby will become yet harder.

"In towns which were frequently attacked, there are people and families who had been bombed already two, three and five times. But has anyone for this reason abandoned his work or resigned to his fate? This is a psychological mistake of our enemies. They believe that the moment will come when air terror would render land warfare unnecessary because our people would morally break down under it. This will never be the case especially not as far as we Germans are concerned.

"It would be disastrous for the Anglo-American war conduct to draw from the air war erroneous conclusions for the entire war situation. They appear to believe that the air war has so weakened us that an invasion in the west would be easy within a short time. No one prevents them from trying their luck.

"The general war situation has not been affected decisively by the air terror tactics of the enemy. The fact is that the enemy has devastated a number of our towns, but in the ruins of the streets there lives a population who no longer has to lose a great deal and who for this reason stakes everything on the victory of Germany."

Acute Dearth of Meat Admitted in America

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—Acute shortage in meat supplies in the United States was admitted today by Chester Bowles, Chief of the Office of Price Administration, who said that he saw "no likelihood" that America could follow the action taken by Canada to suspend meat rationing entirely or even for a time, according to a Washington dispatch.

The announcement that Canada would suspend meat rationing immediately was made in the Canadian House of Commons today by Douglas Abbott, Parliamentary assistant to Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley.

Bowles also declared, "The supply situation just does not warrant it."

U.S. Seizure of Philippines From Spain Not Accident, Says Filipino Historian

By ALFREDO B. SAULO

Domei

MANILA, February 29.—Was America's occupation of the Philippines in 1898 accidental or preconceived?

The American sob-sister, Florence Horn, in her best-selling but thoroughly biased book, "Orphans of the Pacific," says it was accidental. On the other hand, the Filipino historian, Dr. Eufronio M. Alip, maintains it was preconceived.

But first let's have a little personal history of the two protagonists and their works. The "Orphans of the Pacific," copies of which trickled into the Philippines shortly before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, was published in 1941 after a brief visit by the author to the Philippines, which was mostly spent in drinking cocktails with American residents here at the Manila Hotel, then a popular tourists' hangout, or playing golf at the half a million peso Wack Wack course.

There is no record or account of Miss Horn's tour of the countryside, but in her book she seems to have spent ages with the common tao (ordinary citizen) for she has written plenty about them, mostly sour grapes. She seems to have read the history of the Philippines—but history as written by American authors for American readers. Hence, in her reading she missed a lot of real history.

Is Well-Known Authority

The name of Dr. Alip, the historian, is a household word in Filipino homes having sons or daughters studying in the high schools. Forty years old, he has been a history professor for about a decade. As a student, he spent nights delving into musty tomes in the Philippine National Library on the Philippines, her people and civilization.

Results of these early researches and years of lecturing in classrooms are in several books on Philippine history, government and civilization. Recently he came out with the interesting discovery that His Excellency, President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippine Republic, is truly a descendant of June de la Cruz—the personification of the Philippines similar to Uncle Sam or John Bull. Dr. Alip, tracing the lineage of the Chief Executive, found that President Laurel is a great-great-grandson of a Batangas peasant named Juan de la Cruz. The family name "De la Cruz," however, was later replaced with "Laurel."

Let's go back to Miss Horn. In one of her book's chapter entitled, "Empire by Accident,'" she says: "We became involved in the Philippines almost by accident. We kept them half reluctantly, as if with a bad conscience or at least a confused one. In the 1930's our Congress decided that they were a menace to the U.S. farmer, so a law was passed to get rid of them for good. But, before the law becomes fully effective we may repeal it. If we do, it won't be because we need or what the Islands' wealth, nor even because we want to oblige the Filipinos, but quite simply because we don't like to make things too easy for Japan. If you want to place the blame for this forty-year-old muddle, you must go back to Theodore Roosevelt."

Roosevelt the Imperialist

She continues: "In 1898, just before we declared war on the tottering Spanish kingdom, we were, as a people, quite unconscious of the fact that Spain owned anything in the Pacific. Young Theodore Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, knew it very well indeed, and thought about it often. Perhaps more than any other American of the time, he had gaudy dreams of empire. A few months before the war, Roosevelt saw to it that Admiral (then Commodore) Dewey, also an eager expansionist, was in command of the small U.S. squadron in Asiatic waters, consisting of two cruisers, a gunboat, and an old paddle-wheel steamer.

"One afternoon, two months before war started, Roosevelt was in charge at the Navy Department because the Secretary had gone home early to take it easy for the rest of the day. The young Assistant took it upon himself to send a cable to Dewey, telling him to be ready to move against the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay just as soon as war was declared. And he added these words, " . . . then (proceed with) offensive operations in the Philippines." That cable started the whole long train of events and is responsible for the fact that the U.S. flag now flies just over the back-fence of an Axis partner."

So much from Miss Horn. Dr. Alip contends that the United States had long anticipated a showdown with Spain and made preparations for such an eventuality both in the Caribbean and Pacific waters. He writes:

"In the fall of 1897, when the possibility of a war with Spain was a certainty, Dewey was in the Gulf of California commanding the Naragansett. He was then considered the best man in the American navy. As a naval expert he thought of getting the Philippines, and with the help of Theodore Roosevelt, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Dewey obtained the command of the Asiatic squadron. He is reported to have said: 'If war with Spain is declared, the Naragansett will take Manila. In command of an efficient force in the Far East, with a free hand to act as a consequence of being so far away from Washington, I could strike promptly and successfully at the Spanish forces in the Philippines.'"

Dewey Given Instructions

Dr. Alip further states: "It is not true that Dewey's presence in the Pacific waters at that time was just another piece of good luck. Theodore Roosevelt, writing in the McClures, says: 'It has been said that it was a mere accident that Dewey happened to be in command of the Asiatic Squadron when the war with Spain broke out. This is not the fact. He was sent to command it in the fall of 1897, because, to use the very language employed at the time, it was deemed wise to have there a man who could go to Manila if necessary.'

"Six weeks before the war began, McKinley instructed Dewey to go to Hongkong, loaded with coal, and be ready to 'start offensive operations in the Philippines.' Dewey replied that he was not being over-confident when he said that 'with the squadron at my command the vessels (Spanish warships in Manila Bay) could be taken and the defenses of Manila reduced in one day.'"

Dr. Alip also says that in 1869, exactly 30 years before the fall of Manila, Rear-Admiral Randolph Tucker of the United States Navy planned to capture the city.

There, you have two conflicting opinions on America's occupation of the Philippines in 1898. But 1898 is a far cry from 1942 when the same Stars and Stripes hoisted over an unwilling colony in the Far East was torn down by the might of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

And the Philippines is no longer the "orphans of the Pacific," for with America's exit, the Filipino nation gained her long-cherished independence and joined the concert of free nations in the Orient—a concert of liberated voices, strong and brave and enduring.

Britain Seen Ignoring Ex-King Peter for Tito

Domei

BERLIN, February 29.—The fact that Prime Minister Churchill's son, Randolf, is now staying with Marshal Tito Brozovich as British liaison officer, as was announced by Reuter, proves, in the opinion of Berlin political circles, that Britain has finally decided in favor of Tito against ex-King Peter.

This report explains a certain information from Egypt according to which Britain is supporting the Yugoslav emigrants thus forsaking ex-King Peter.

Moreover, it is stressed by these quarters, that the British are now making propaganda for a "Polish Tito," following the announcement of the Observer which was spread by Reuter to the effect that the so-called "Polish National Council" has appointed a general under the pseudonym of Rola to the post of commander-in-chief of all Polish troops, wherever they are stationed. Thus, General Rola is a rival of the Churchill-backed General Siskovski, who is a member of the Polish Emigrant Committee is London.

Coconut Butter Popular

Special

MANILA, March 1.—A new butter substitute made out of coconut milk has been perfected by the National Coconut Corporation. Coconut butter is the latest industrial creation of Nacoco in its development of the coconut industry for food and it will be placed on a commercial scale soon. Among the recent coconut by-products, coconut drink and coconut flour are proving popular.

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U.S. SEEN EXTENDING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Bent on Monopolizing Trade Control in Central, South American Nations

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—Regarding the intensive activity of the United States in an attempt to extend its economic influence to the entire Western Hemisphere since the beginning of the present war by taking advantage of the withdrawal of the influence of European nations, the Financial News, London, made the following observation in connection with the proposed opening of the Pan-American Economic Conference, according to reports from the British capital.

"Preparations are now being made in Washington to hold a special economic conference of the American Continent, which is expected to be held probably in September, this year, according to New York reports," the Financial News reported.

"The authorities of the Pan-American Union are undertaking its preparation and have already requested various Governments concerned to study various economic problems to be discussed at the said conference.

"As the organ for undertaking the establishment of the Pan-American economy, there is now the Pan-American Financial and Economic Inquiry Commission, and the questions to be studied by this Commission would be the following:

Disposing Surplus Goods

"(1) Disposal of various trading merchandises that are expected to show surplus production in the future.

"(2) Cancellation of contracts for the supply of raw materials and the subsequent effect on industries concerned.

"As regards questions to be studied for the future, the following may be mentioned.

"(1). The question of adjusting the production of materials that have been enormously expanded because of the war, and of placing various industrial plans that had been adopted during the past two or three years on a perfect economic foundation.

"(2). Re-examination of the relations among the nations of the American Continent from the standpoint of economic development of the Continent as a political unity and also of the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

"Furthermore it is expected that the 'good neighbor' policy of the United States toward Central and South America will be further intensified in the future, and at the same time the operation for establishing the Pan-American Economic Sphere will be carried out. In this case, the United States will at least guarantee to purchase from Central and South American countries some portions of raw materials, which it had obtained from territories outside the American Continent before the present war.

Will Make Concessions

"Whatever change the United States Government may undergo and no matter what the distribution of influence in Congress may develop in the future, it is not conceivable that the United States will give up the policy of obtaining war materials from Central and South American nations. It is also expected that Central and South American countries will make some concessions to the United States to develop trade among the American nations because of their experience in the present war. Thus, the economic ties binding together the Pan-American nations will be greatly strengthened.

"The Export and Import Bank of the United States will play a guiding role in the expansion of trade among the Pan-American countries. Already, the authorities of the bank have expressed their intention of extending financial aid to the Pan-American countries to purchase the products of the United States as a means of reopening trade relations in the future. Also, various commercial banks in the United States have revealed their intention to cooperate with the Export and Import Bank to encourage trade in the American continent.

"The importance of Central and South America to the United States as producers of raw materials has recently been clarified by figures made public by the Office of Foreign Economic Administration.

"According to the figures announced, the United States is now obtaining almost the entire requirements of crystals and quartz from South America, and also about 70 per cent of the required quantity of tin from Central and South America.

U.S. Needs Materials

"The dependence of the United States on Central and South America for the supply of other important materials may be seen from the following figures:

"The percentage of imports to the total requirements of the United States: mica, 95 per cent; beryllium, 83 per cent; manganese, 85 per cent; tungsten, 62 per cent; zinc, 40 per cent; copper, 26 per cent; and fluorspar, 9 per cent.

"The percentage of supply to the United States from Central and South America: mica, 24 per cent; beryllium, 84 per cent; manganese, 35 per cent; tungsten, 54 per cent; zinc, 57 per cent; copper, 93 per cent; and fluorspar, 65 per cent.

"It is not necessary to mention also that large quantities of coffee, cotton, wool, sugar and other products are being imported from Central and South American countries by various organs of the United States Government."

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French Puppet Envoy for Soviet

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—The French Committee for National Liberation has decided to dispatch Pierre Cot, former Air Minister, as a special envoy to the Soviet Union. Cot is expected to leave Algiers shortly for Moscow where he will remain about three months, according to Algiers reports.

Commencing March 2nd

Fulvia Lanzi, Antonio Centa and Fosco Giachetti in "La Squadrone Bianco"

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